# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

## WHY THE NATION WENT DRY

THE "ALMOST INTEMPERATE SPEED" with which our State legislatures hastened to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution was a profound mystery to the editors of some of our great metropolitan newspapers. To the New York *Tribune* it was "as if a sailing ship on a windless ocean were sweeping ahead, propelled by some invisible force." This paper knows of no popular demand for nation-wide prohibition. The New York *Times* gives it up. "Prohibition seems to be the fashion, just as drinking used to be"; and "the politicians tumble over one another in their ferocity to be recorded," for no other reason than that they "want to be on the winning side." Our foreign-descended populations in New York and other cities are sadly perplexed at the prospect of this sudden snatching away of their favorite and time-hallowed beverages. To the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* the progress of prohibition seems to be "the work of political cliques which in contempt of the will of the people would make the will of a small minority appear as that of the great majority." *Il Cittadino* (New York) protests against the attack on "human liberty" in depriving three millions of Italian laborers in the United States of their wine, "a beverage of daily habit of a quasi-absolute necessity."

**"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.**

**"Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.**

**"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided by the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."**

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

But the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* replies to these mystified spectators that it is "the deliberate judgment" of the people of the United States "that the liquor traffic should be abolished." No other public question, with the one exception of slavery, this journal tells those who protest at the suddenness of the consummation of prohibition, "ever has been so long and widely discust as has this one." The conviction in favor of prohibition has, we are told, "followed the most careful consideration and a large measure of experimentation, the results of which have been wholly satisfactory." The people, insists the Pittsburg daily, "will not change their minds on this issue. They have weighed every argument for liquor and rejected all." In the dry State of Washington the Seattle *Times* is so confident that the people are back of nation-wide prohibition that it declares that no fight in the courts will be of any avail to the wet interests; "should the United States Supreme Court declare this particular amendment unconstitutional, the nation-wide sentiment in favor of reform would compel Congress to submit another amendment that would be within whatever constitutional limits the court might outline." A glance at the accompanying map will show that outside of our great cities most Americans already live in dry territory, either by State prohibitory laws or by local-option legislation. The New York *Evening Post* points out that in the State legislatures, particularly in Illinois, the down-State representatives friendly to prohibition outvote the members from beer- and wine-drinking city constituencies. The Toledo *Blade* would inform the distilling interests that they are not fighting merely "puritans and cranks and laws," but "a phenomenon as resistless, as remorseless, as the rise of tides in the sea." John Barleycorn's death, declares the Minneapolis *Tribune*, was decreed "for the wrongs he has committed against society." The Raleigh *News and Observer*, a strong advocate of prohibition in a prohibition State, declares that prohibition is a "purely economic" proposition—

> "Whisky does not pay. It has no virtues. It has many vices, and it entails a terrible cost. The sophistries that have hedged it around for generations have been torn away, and on any merits that it tries to claim it is defeated at every turn.
>
> "Whisky is going down because it has no useful function in society, but is a burden of the most difficult sort to carry."

During the war, says the Columbia *State*, in South Carolina, people saw that good order in this country was "due in great measure to restrictions about the whisky traffic, and one would be silly to deny that the training-camps and cantonments have been the better by reason of the absence of saloons." Every month the war lasted the antiliquor forces grew stronger, declares the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, in a wet State whose legislature voted for nation-wide prohibition; the prohibition movement gained such an impetus and "the wet forces were so badly divided and demoralized that they could not check this strong wave sweeping over the country." Texas, whose legislature ratified the nation-wide prohibition amendment nearly a year ago, enacted a prohibitory law which was held invalid by its highest court. This gave Texas towns, as the Houston *Chronicle* notes, an unusual experience. They had their brief experience without saloons, then they had a chance to try them again. The result was, according to *The Chronicle*, that every local-option election "since the State-wide law was passed has shown a majority against the saloon." And if there should be another State-wide vote this year, "the antiprohibition side will be overwhelmed by an avalanche of pro-votes." *The Chronicle* adds:

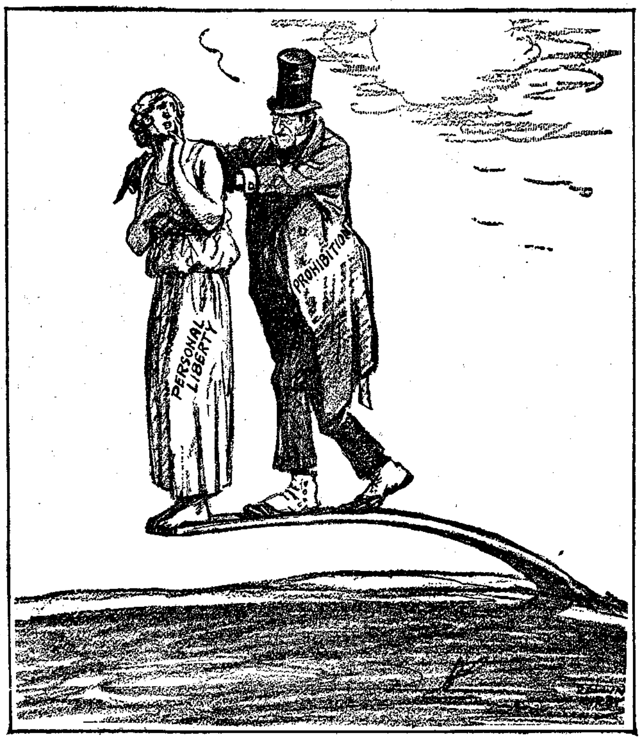
> "The saloons were voted out because they were lawless. They were the agents of their own destruction. In the face of repeated warnings and a constantly rising tide of popular sentiment, they kept on their lawless course, till they committed suicide. They have gone into a grave from which there will be no resurrection."

This opinion is confirmed by quotations made a few years ago by THE LITERARY DIGEST from organs of the wine and brewing interests, to the effect that the failure of brewers and wine-producers to discriminate against the vicious open saloon was endangering the existence of the whole liquor trade. The New York *Sun* emphatically agrees that "the evil effect of the corner gin-mill on the peace and prosperity of the American home has been the cause of the sweep of sentiment against liquor."

From time to time there have come from new prohibition States declarations that prohibition was a good business proposition. In Alaska prohibition, according to Secretary Lane's recent report, "has been productive of highly beneficial effects," and "the Governor doubts that even those formerly opposed to prohibition would now be willing to return to the old régime." Detroit's brief experience with prohibition shows a marked decrease in arrests for crimes of the sort usually associated with drinking. There were more arrests for drunkenness, but this is explained by the Police Department as due to the greater vigilance of the police under prohibition. Antisaloon League workers point to the city of Elmira, New York, where there were but 70 arrests in the first three months of prohibition as against 381 in the preceding three months before the city went dry by local option. In Tennessee the Nashville *Banner* comments upon the "sober business qualities" displayed by the members of the present legislature as contrasted with the "convivially bibulous habit that many solons were wont to manifest" in the old days. This, it thinks, is due in part to the removal of saloons from Nashville and to the fact that "the prevalence of prohibition sentiment in this State has brought about the election of men to the legislature not inclined to the drink habit."

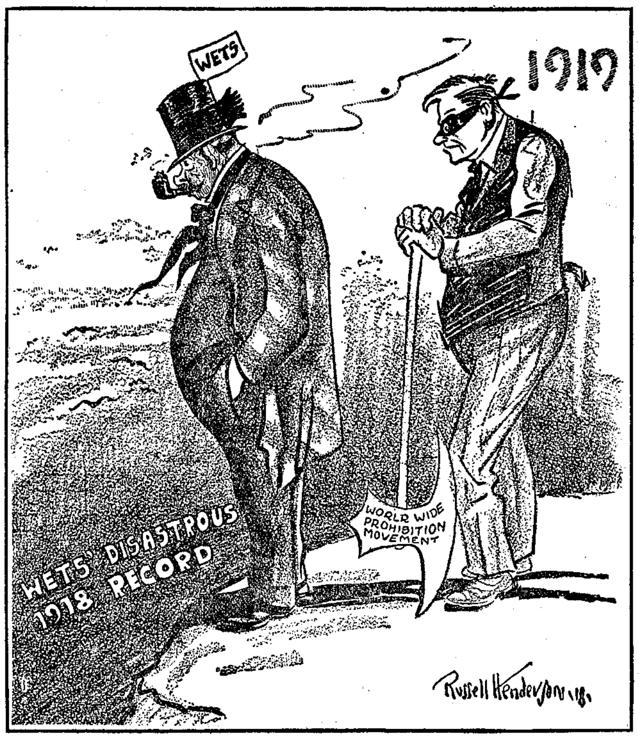
But it seems to some editors that while the evils of the saloon should be removed, and while prohibition may be desirable in individual States, the passage of a Federal prohibition amendment is far from wise. The Albany *Journal* does not think that such a regulation of personal habit has any place in the Federal Constitution. The Chicago *Tribune* agrees that the method is wrong. "Prohibition of the making and sale and use of alcoholic drinks does not concern a fundamental principle of human rights." It is, rather, "a social corrective" which has no place in our organic law. The New York *World* returns to this point again and again. Such things as prohibition, it insists, should be left to the States as simply part of the States' police power. The amendment now ratified, it insists, "is a most emphatic denial of local self-government," and is "the Constitution's first word in behalf of tyranny as against individuals and States." *The World* feels certain "that one successful invasion of the rights of the States by sectarian and centralizing influences will be followed by many others designed still further to regulate or suppress customs, diversions, occupations, domestic relations, forms of public worship, perhaps matters of faith and opinion."

Opponents of prohibition assert that nine out of ten of our soldiers abroad are opposed to prohibition, and one advertisement of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition asks why the soldier in France "is not allowed to express himself upon the most drastic attack against personal liberty ever suggested in the history of republics." To Mr. Edward Staats Luther, who writes on political affairs for the New York *Morning Telegraph*, "it looks as if the 4,000,000 men in uniform, each with a vote, would form a mighty opposition to the army of long-haired men and short-haired women who have constituted the prohibition strength." This writer and other newspaper writers have interviewed a number of soldiers who object to prohibition. But the editor of the Columbus *Dispatch*, while willing to admit that many soldiers may be opposed to prohibition, declares that in no small number of the letters he has seen from soldiers "the statement is made that the writer is convinced that prohibition is the only thing; that the soldiers as a rule will vote 'dry.' when they get home; as they have seen so much of the evils of intemperance, they will throw their influence to the side of sobriety



WALKING THE PLANK.

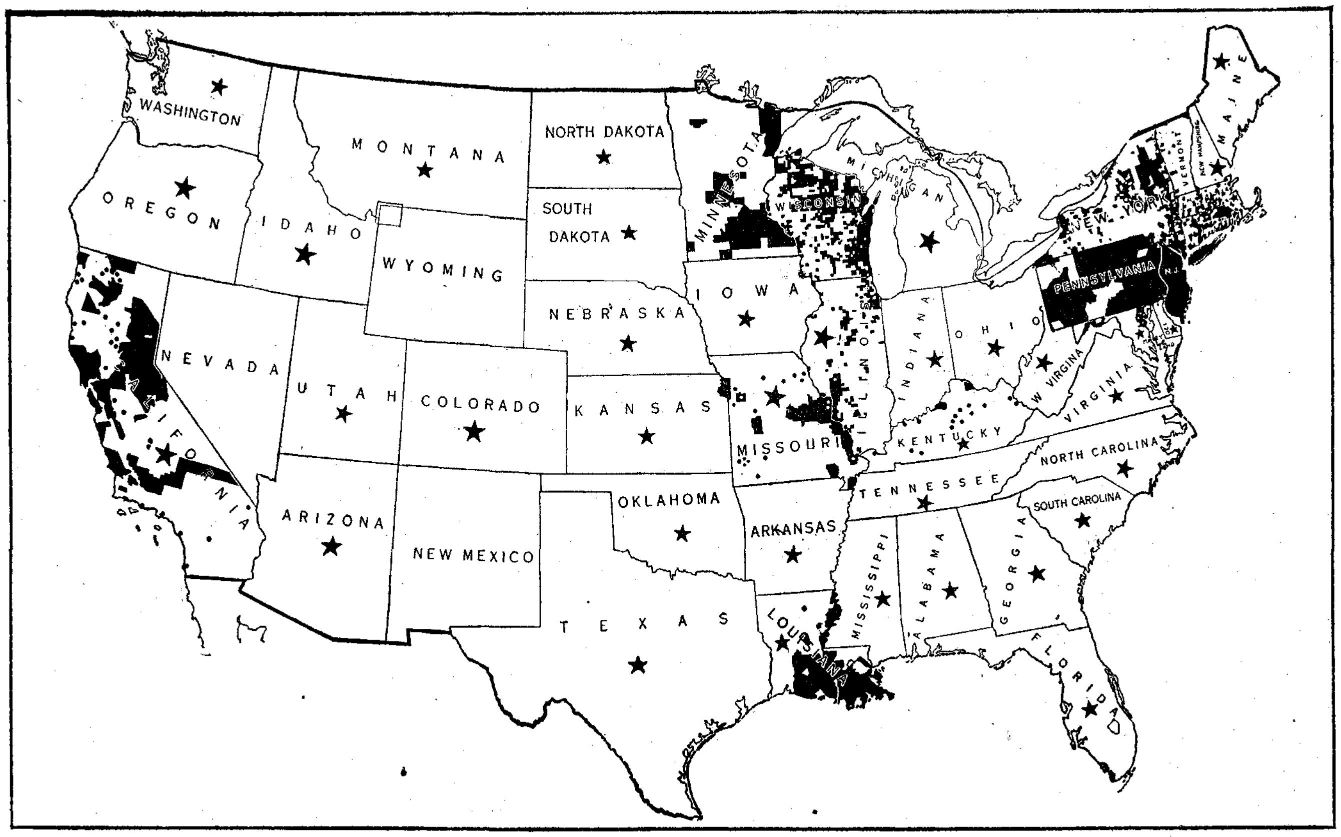
—Kirby in the New York *World*.



AND THEN HE TURNED AROUND.

—Henderson in *The American Issue*.

OPPOSING VIEWS OF THE PROHIBITION VICTORY.



From the "Victory Map" of the Anti-Saloon League.

HOW PROHIBITION CAME.

The States in white adopted State-wide prohibition, and the white area in the two-colored States became "dry" under local-option laws. In August, 1917, the United States Senate adopted a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, and the House of Representatives followed in December. The first thirty-seven States to ratify the amendment, thirty-six being necessary, are marked by the stars. The District of Columbia, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands are also "dry."

to the extent of making it impossible for any one to obtain liquors in this country." The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* also rejects the assumption that most of our soldiers will come back converts to the "beer and light-wine theory." It says:

> "The average soldier's great grievance against Europe is that he could never get ice-water there. He does not speak kindly of the native wines, which are an acquired taste. As to another acquired taste, that for whisky, most American soldiers have not got it. A great number of them come from dry States. They know how prohibition works. They have found that it is possible for a community to struggle along without saloons. They will not give the besieged wets a great deal of comfort."

Similarly, advocates of prohibition answer the personal-liberty argument advanced by the New York *World*. The Louisville *Post* recalls that,

> "Everything that *The World* says now against prohibition was said in favor of the lotteries and public gaming-houses at the time that the great wave to suppress these evil devices swept over the country. But the lotteries were snuffed out, and no one lost any 'personal liberty' that was worth having as a result.
>
> "The advocates of prohibition rest their case, in the main, upon the proved allegation that alcohol is a dangerous and habit-forming drug, and that its suppression means greater health and happiness to millions of people."

The prohibitionist view of the "personal-liberty" argument is also well put by a member of the Kansas legislature who was elected last fall as an avowed prohibitionist. In reply to a letter urging him to vote against the ratification of prohibition, he said in part:

> "I would not interfere with the 'personal rights' nor the 'constitutional privileges' of any one, if in the exercise of those rights that person did not interfere with the rights of others. But when I know of the pernicious influence of the brewers and distillers in the politics of this country; of their being the headquarters and gathering-places for all those opposed to good government; of the class of candidates they have backed for office; when I vote against that sort of thing I don't consider that I am interfering with their personal rights, but that I am protecting the rights of the other fellows."

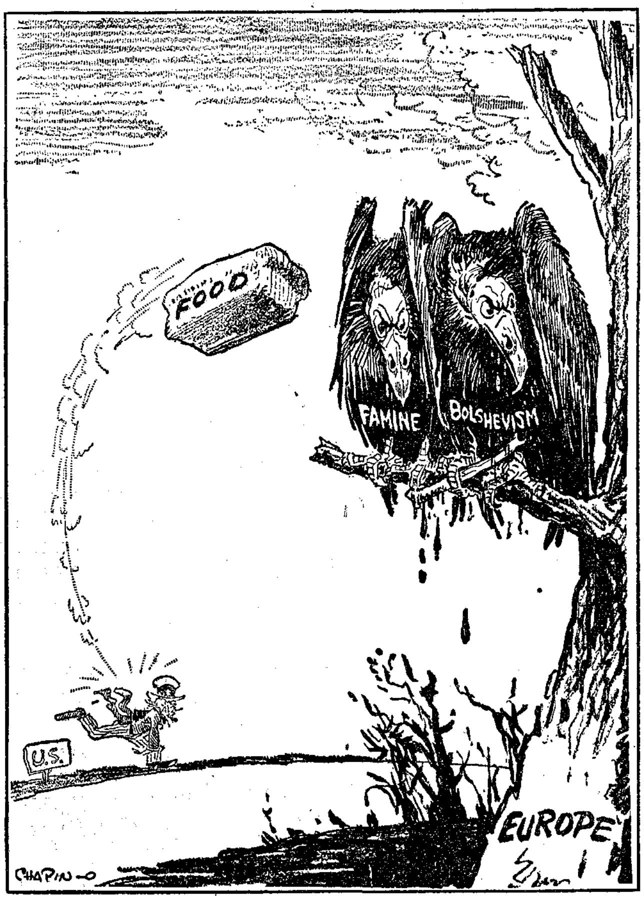
Now that the amendment has been ratified, what will be the effect? The Lowell *Courier-Citizen* gloomily looks forward to these alternatives: either the country will become actually bone dry "by decree of a mere minority of its citizens," in which case many will rush to the use of drugs; "or else the fundamental law of the land will become a mere mockery, flagrantly disregarded because of the will of the majority that it be so mocked." "Licensed liquor," remarks the Savannah *News*, is about done for, but "as to moonshine, that is something else again." The Venango *Herald*, in western Pennsylvania, replies, however, that all the talk of moonshine is ridiculous—"two dozen able and faithful officers can stop moonshining, and keep it stopt in the whole United States."

Prohibition, insists the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, will be effectively enforced, because it has the backing of public sentiment. And the editor of the Adrian *Telegram* in the prohibition State of Michigan thinks that one reason why people even in wet States favored nation-wide prohibition was because they "have greater faith in the enforcement of the law by Federal officials than by local officials." The Michigan editor believes this feeling is well founded, and for this very reason expects to see Federal prohibition a success. The millions who want drink and the powerful liquor-selling interests are local influences after all, we are reminded. "They are all-powerful with the policemen on the beat, perhaps, or with the local elective city official; but what do they amount to in the eyes of a remote official at Washington?" Furthermore, "pull" and local popularity count for little with a Federal judge or a Federal jury.

The prohibition amendment, according to the writer of an Associated Press dispatch, will wipe out with a stroke 236 distilleries, 992 breweries, and more than 300,000 saloons and liquor stores. The United States treasury will lose a source of taxation worth many million dollars, and State treasuries will also lose their millions. On the other hand, the liquor question will be removed from politics, and the expenses of government will be cut down by the decrease in violations of law.

## TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM WITH FOOD

"BRIBING BOLSHEVISTS TO BE GOOD" seems a doubtful policy to some of our editorial observers, who wonder, with the New York *Herald*, "whether bullets would not be more effective than bread against the spread of Bolshevism." "American opinion is not likely to favor buying off anarchy with subsidies of meat and grain," thinks the New York *Evening Sun*, while the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* suggests that while starvation may breed Bolshevism, it may also kill it—a suggestion which gains some weight from a recent dispatch reporting symptoms of a national revolt in Russia against the present Bolshevik rulers, whose control of the food-supplies has not saved the populace from starvation conditions. In Petrograd, we are told, "nearly a thousand persons are dying daily from undernourishment." A Stockholm dispatch published in the New York *Sun* tells of hunger riots in Petrograd, and of Bolshevik troops firing upon a procession of ten thousand persons who paraded the streets shouting for bread.



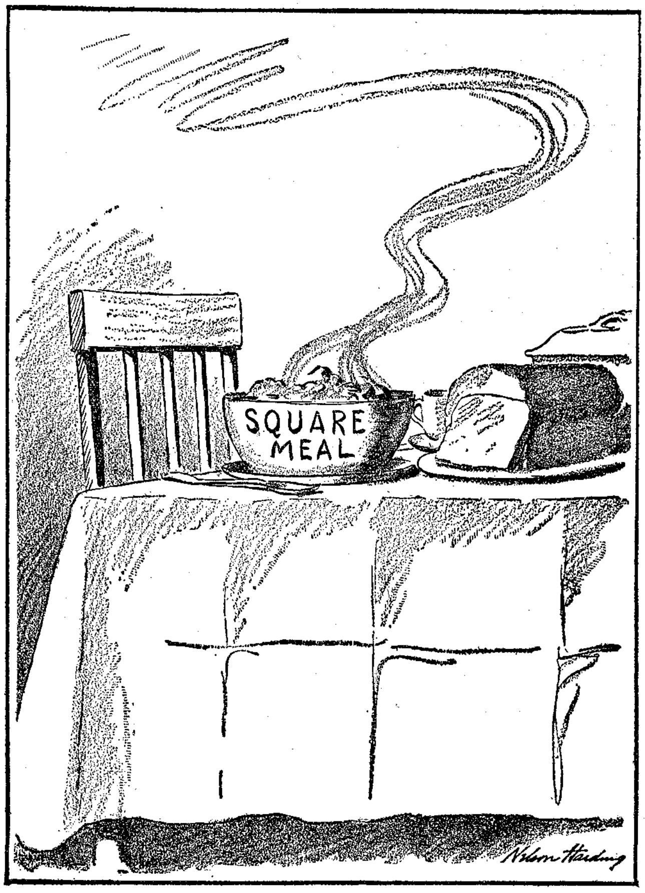
"TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE."
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

In the main, however, we find our papers cordially indorsing President Wilson's plea for what the New York *Tribune* calls "a food-barrage against the spread of Bolshevism." Mr. Hoover some time ago reached the conclusion that the spread of Bolshevism from Russia into neighboring countries "has been largely due to a lack of food," and Mr. Charles A. Grasty, a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, has warned us that unless we meet this problem promptly "we may wake up to find that there is no basis left for a league of nations." "Bolshevism, a force as ambitious, as tyrannical, and as menacing as Prussianism, has set out to conquer and enslave the world," notes the Philadelphia *North American*, and the Newark *News* remarks that in this new defensive war forced upon democracy food will prove as effective a weapon as did our guns against the armies of the Central Powers. "Hunger is the most potent ally of Bolshevism," says the Chicago *Daily News*, and the Boston *Globe*, welcoming the prospect that "the league of nations is to begin with a soup-kitchen," agrees that "not more guns, but food and jobs, are the arguments that silence Bolshevism."

In his message to administration leaders in Congress urging the appropriation of $100,000,000—less than the cost of the war for one day—for food-relief in Europe, President Wilson says:

> "Food-relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solution of peace. Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It can not be stopt by force, but it can be stopt by food, and all the leaders with whom I am in conference agree that concerted action in this matter is of immediate and vital importance.
>
> "The money will not be spent for food for Germany itself, because Germany can buy its food, but it will be spent for financing the movement of food to our real friends in Poland and to the people of the liberated units of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and to our associates in the Balkans.
>
> "I do not see how we can find definite powers with whom to conclude peace unless this means of stemming the tide of anarchism be employed."

With this message came another from Henry White, Republican member of the American peace delegation, stating that "the startling westward advance of Bolshevism now dominates the entire European situation," and that "the only effective barrier apparently now, against it is food-relief." The bill passed the House by a vote of 242 to 73. And we learn further from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Sun* the Allies' food blockade against Germany is to be relaxed to "let provisions into Germany under a carefully regulated system." Food-relief in European countries will be managed by the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief in Europe, which consists of Herbert C. Hoover (director-general) and Norman Davis, representing the United States; Lord Reading and Sir John Beale, Great Britain; M. Clementel, France; and Signor Crespi, Italy. In a dispatch from Paris to the New York *Tribune* Mr.

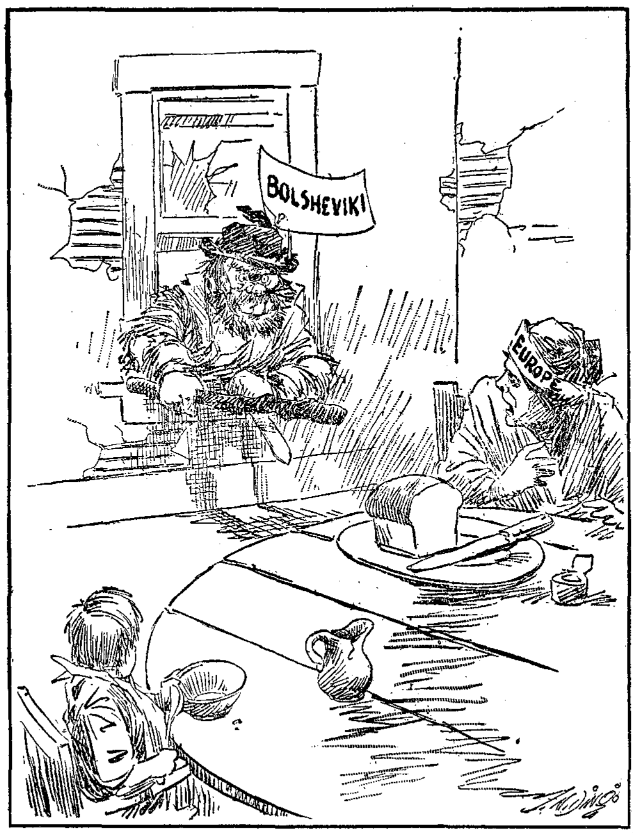


POISON TO ANARCHY.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

George W. Wickersham clears up certain popular misunderstandings concerning the appropriation asked of Congress. We read:

"It is not intended as a gift. The amount is to be expended largely, if not entirely, in purchases in the United States, and a great part, if not all the money will be returned.

"It will be returned, moreover, with interest—with the gratitude of the stricken peoples of Europe who to-day are looking to us more than to any other nation for aid and succor. . . . . . .



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THE FACE AT THE WINDOW.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"There is no stronger ally of Bolshevism than starvation. Food, work, and the prospect of normal social conditions are its prophylactic. One hundred million dollars wisely expended now in alleviating the hunger of European peoples will bring returns of incalculably greater worth. This is less than the cost of a single day of war. . . . . . .

"It is merely a question of carrying out an obviously just and necessary plan. It underlies and precedes all other questions as to terms of peace. There can be no peace in Europe if its hunger is not satisfied. There can be no league with starving nations that will secure the future welfare of the world.

"Anarchy and Bolshevism are the natural sequence of famine, disease, and despair. The conditions are urgent. They may not wait. We must act promptly or it will be too late."

Bolshevism is "an appeal made by demagogs to the masses, and is effective only in proportion to their sufferings," remarks the Newark *News*, which goes on to say:

"We can not deal with it, either now or after it has become stronger, by force. It is as elusive as quicksilver. We can not reason with hungry, destitute people. It is the 'high mission of the American people to find a remedy for starvation and absolute anarchy,' the President said in his appeal for the appropriation a week ago. Starvation and anarchy go hand in hand.

"The Entente leaders have learned this lesson. Food is the remedy they have chosen to cure this menace. Upon the relief of the destitute they stake their chance of getting peace. A new war is upon them—war between the hungry and the fed, between those who have everything and those who have nothing to lose. . . . . . .

"The 'immediate and vital importance' of concerted action can not be challenged. We have given our pledge to stand by Russia. We are committed to the restoration of Poland. We have a duty to the new states of Central Europe. We have both a moral and practical obligation to stabilize the Germany with which we are trying to make peace that will result in the permanent peace of the world.

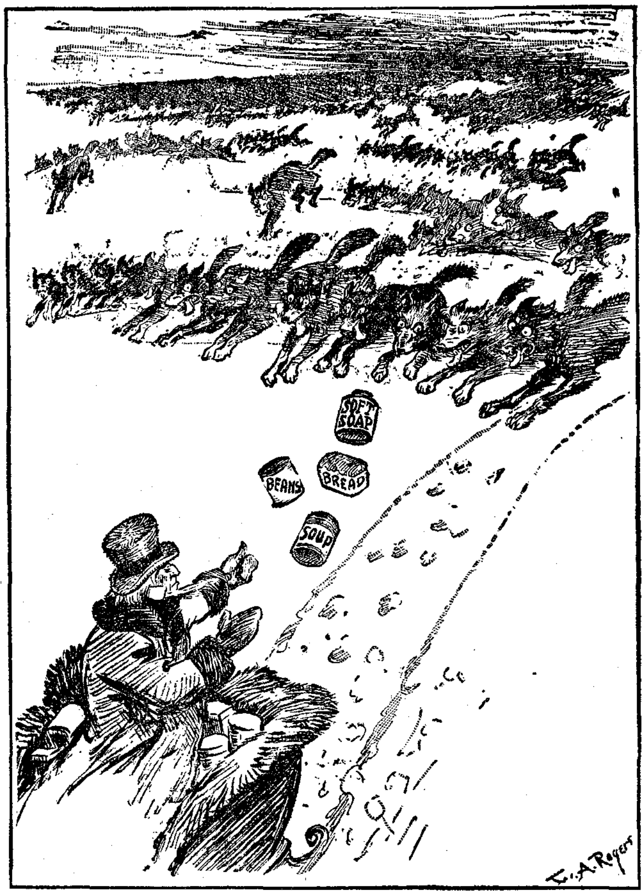
"We have a duty to democracy—to our own democracy, to all democracy—to make the world safe for it. We fought the war on that issue against autocracy, which had been proved to be a menace to the world, and then we pinned our faith on our own idea of democracy to remove such menace in the future. We must study to make it work."

But a number of papers which do not oppose the proposal to fight Bolshevism with food nevertheless advise care in its application. Thus in the New York *Tribune* we read:

"If food is sent to the populations of Eastern Europe great care ought to be taken to see that its distribution does not strengthen the hands of those who are conducting the propaganda of anarchism. Lenine and Trotzky have tightened their grip on Russia through control of Russian food-supplies. Many support the rule of terror in order to eat. There is no end to that except the end of the food. People can not practise Bolshevism and feed themselves. They eat at the expense of others.

"In every case where food is supplied by the Allied governments the people who receive it must exhibit a willingness to cease to be non-productive—to turn to work. They must be willing to contribute to the restoration of civil order. What the distrest populations of Eastern Europe, now tormented by Bolshevik propaganda, need most after food is some encouragement to become self-supporting once more. And they have been deprived of that encouragement by the utter lack of a clear Allied policy of pacification and reconstruction.

"The food question is only one phase of the general Eastern European question, which the Allied governments have persistently pushed into the background. Food can be only a palliative. Whether Eastern Europe is rationed or not, Bolshevism will continue a running sore. If it is not healed before a new European order is established at the Peace Conference, it will return to plague Europe before the ink is dry on the Versailles settlement."



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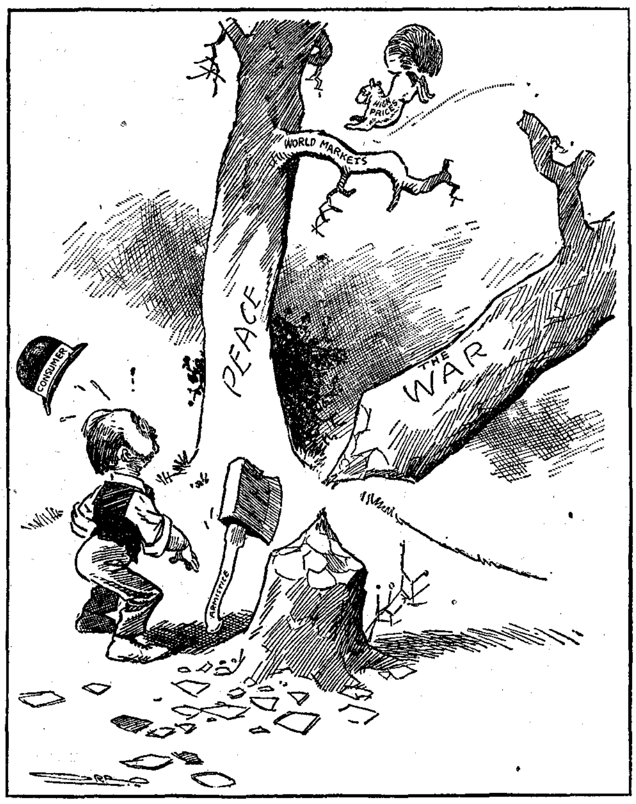
"D'YE THINK THAT'S GOING TO STOP 'EM, UNCLE SAM?"

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

## HIGH PRICES TOTTERING

THE BALLOONING MOVEMENT of prices in the United States, as the St. Paul *Dispatch* reminds us, began long before the war, but an increase of nearly 70 per cent. between July, 1914, and November, 1918, seems to indicate that the war was a great accelerator of this movement. And with the cessation of hostilities comes a growing demand that soaring prices be checked and brought down to levels on which the consumer can meet them without suffering from financial vertigo. "The high price of living has got to come down, and we have got to do something," observed the Governor of Minnesota to the Governor of Maryland during the recent conference of governors at Annapolis on the problems of reconstruction. And the Grand Rapids *News* agrees that "the biggest problem before the nation is the problem of reducing living costs." Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, serves notice on industry that wages will not be permitted to decline, and the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune* suggests a deadlock when it remarks that "in the industries generally the cost of labor is the largest item in the cost of production, and lower prices will depend upon lower cost of production."



AND WE THOUGHT THAT WOULD BRING HIM DOWN.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The occasion of these comments is the publication of statistics gathered by the National Industrial Conference Board, whose headquarters are in Boston. From an advance summary of this Board's report we learn that during the war the cost of living for wage-earners in the United States increased 65 or 70 per cent., the greatest increase being in the price of clothing, which showed a rise of 93 per cent., while food lagged only a little behind with an increase of 83 per cent. But since food occupies a much more prominent place than clothes in the family budget, it is the increase in the grocers' and the butchers' bills that bears most heavily on the pocketbook. To quote the board's tabulation, with a couple of explanatory paragraphs:

"The budget of the average workingman's family, according to careful investigations by Government and other agencies, is distributed among the different items approximately as follows: food, 43 per cent. of the total; shelter, 18 per cent.; clothing, 13 per cent.; fuel and light, 6 per cent.; sundries, 20 per cent. Applying the percentages of increase up to November, 1918, as indicated by the Board's study, to these respective items, the average increase in the cost of living as a whole is 65.9 per cent.

"The method of calculation is shown in the table below:

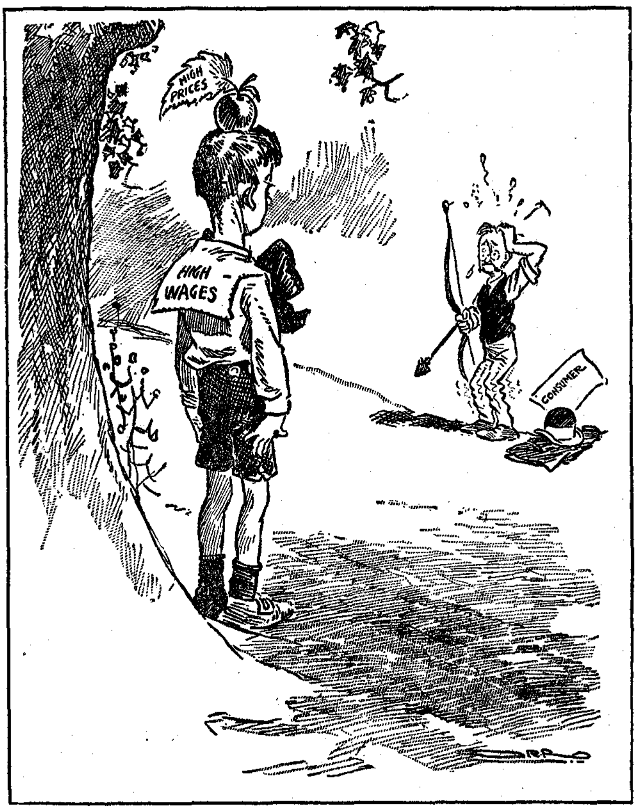
| Budget Items | Relative Importance in Family Budget | Increase in Cost During War Period | Increase as Related to Total Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All Items** | **100.0%** | | **65.9** |
| Food | 43.1% | 83% | 35.8 |
| Shelter | 17.7% | 20% | 3.5 |
| Clothing | 13.2% | 93% | 12.3 |
| Fuel and light | 5.6% | 55% | 3.1 |
| Sundries | 20.4% | 55% | 11.2 |

"The Board's estimate of changes in the cost of living should not be confused with changes in wholesale price index-numbers such as *Bradstreet's*, *Dun's*, and those of the New York *Times Annalist.* As shown in the Board's previous report, such wholesale commodity price changes do not necessarily run parallel with changes in retail prices. In times of rapidly rising prices, especially, wholesale quotations tend to advance faster than retail. Furthermore, such wholesale commodity price index-numbers, while a valuable reflection of market conditions, do not take account of the fact that different items have varying importance in the family budget. In short, they are not a measure of changes in the cost of living."

"Somebody or some interest has got to take a loss to start the downward process in motion," remarks the St. Paul *Dispatch*, and Judge Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, seems to have been the first to volunteer, in the name of his corporation, for this sacrifice. To quote the Minneapolis *Journal:*

"From Judge Gary comes the remarkable suggestion that as the opening move in the general downward trend the steel-makers of the country agree to a moderate reduction in prices, but at the same time maintain wages where they are. . . . . .

"Steel is proverbially the barometer of trade. Is it not right, then, that it should lead the way in price and wage readjustment?"



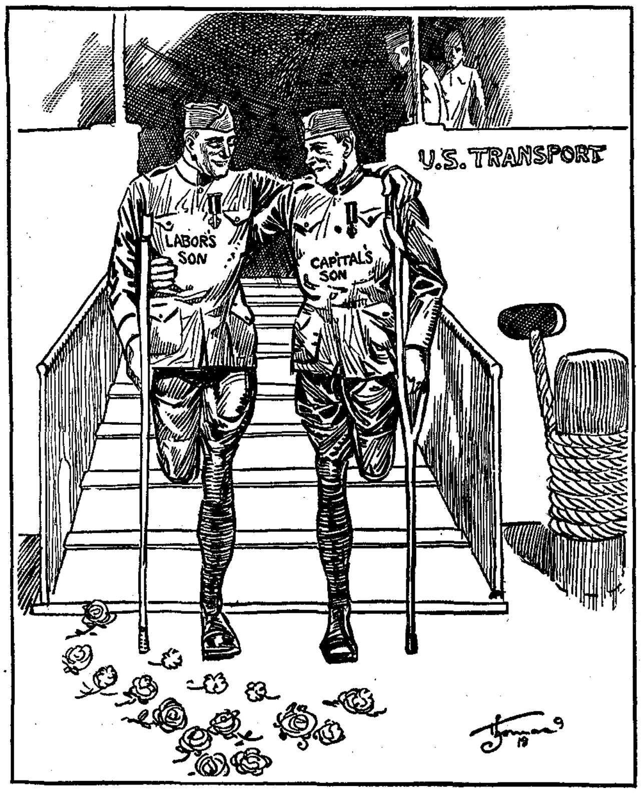
THE DANGER OF REDUCING PRICES.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

In other lines besides steel, according to the latest monthly circular issued by the People's National Bank of Pittsburg, "the decline in commodity prices has already begun." A price decrease is reported for both cotton and cotton goods, but we are warned that all decreases will be gradual.

# NOT ENOUGH JOBS

LET A COAL-MINER SIT AROUND the company-store porch, day after day, without a job or a chance of one, till he "begins to growl and grow morose and surly," and he is more than likely to give an ear to Bolshevik propaganda, *The American Coal Miner* (Indianapolis) observes. For this reason alone, we are told, it behooves "the brainy men of the country" to tackle the problem of unemployment not only in the coal industry, but in all industries. This, *The Machinist's Journal* (Washington, D. C.) agrees, "is the immediate problem to be solved—and one which must be solved right." Before the armistice was signed there was a general labor shortage. Last week, according to a statement of the National Council of Defense, there was unemployment of common labor in twelve States as against unemployment in seven the week before. The New York *Tribune* has examined conditions in eighteen of our chief industrial cities. "Seven reported definite and disquieting unemployment," while the rest were generally optimistic because "there was still enough work to go around." In a few weeks hence, when thousands of additional soldiers and war-workers will be dumped on the labor market, if industry is not properly readjusted, then, says *The Tribune*, "either the soldiers who have risked their lives for their country will stand in the bread-line, or they will have shoved into it men who backed them in our factories." *The Iron Age* gathers from the figures of the Department of Labor "that there are now more workers looking for work than there is work for them to do." Yet, continues this representative of the iron and steel industry:



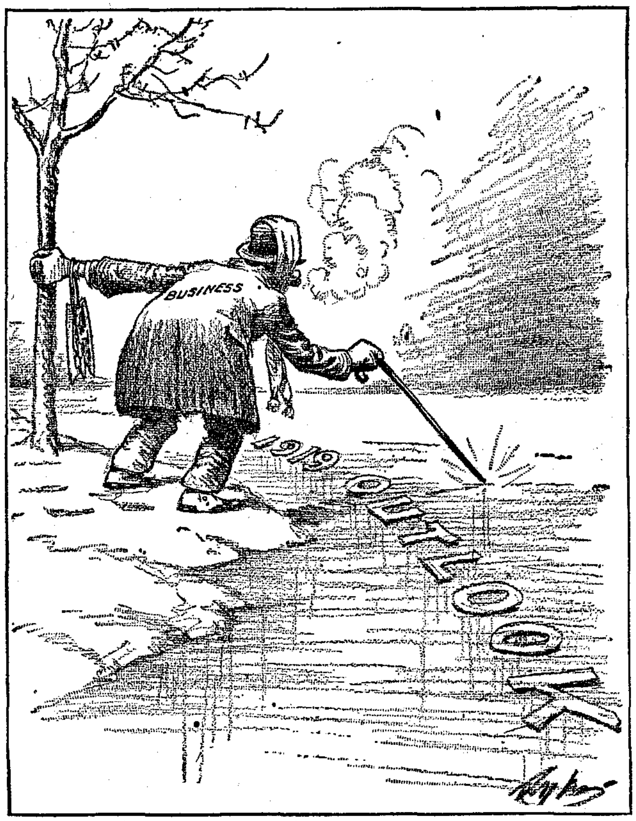
AN EXAMPLE FOR THEIR PARENTS.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

"The real demobilization has only begun. Even the stoppage of work on war-contracts has not fully made itself felt in turning laborers out for other work. Thousands of soldiers are 'vacationing' before they look for work in earnest. The same is true of thousands of war-workers who saved something out of their 300 per cent. wages last summer. But this condition can not last forever, and the Department of Labor statisticians are discovering that a surplus of work-seeking laborers is turning up all over the country. Detroit alone has a surplus of 20,000, Cleveland has 15,000 who wanted work and could not get it on December 28. But even these figures are far from complete. In Detroit they are based on reports from 112 plants employing 145,273 workers, and in Cleveland on reports from 105 plants with 99,681 employees. Dayton, Ohio, reports a surplus of 7,000 workers; Toledo, 6,000; and Cincinnati, 1,500. Buffalo has a surplus of 10,000 and Syracuse, N. Y., 3,000."

The United States Employment Service is given credit by the press for doing its best in the emergency, altho the New York *Evening Sun* insists that its staff is far too small for the work. Assistant Secretary Post, of the Department of Labor, opposes the continuance of manufacture of war-supplies solely to furnish employment, but calls for "buffer employment to carry us beyond the transition period and take up such unemployment slack as may result not so much from the inability of the industries to eventually absorb demobilized soldiers and war-workers as to the rapidity with which they will be required to absorb them." He would have the Federal Government and States and municipalities go ahead at once with public improvements abandoned or postponed during the war. The War Labor Administration has asked Congress to create a Federal Emergency Public Works Board which should expand Federal public construction, and encourage similar expansion by States, cities, and counties. Mr. Robert Bruere, formerly of the United States Employment Service, believes that many employers will be able to use tied-up capital, and thus be in a position to give more men work if Congress will act promptly to validate the settlement of canceled war-contracts. This has a bearing on the first remedy for the situation suggested by Mr. Nathan H. Smith, of the United States Employment Service. The first way out, he says, "lies in a rapid increase in industrial activity." The second remedy would be the demobilization of soldiers in the order in which they are needed in industry. *The Machinist's Journal*, an organ of 300,000 skilled workers, makes this practical suggestion:

"In the first place, before there are any wholesale discharges the hours should be reduced to eight, seven, or six, so that during the period of reconstruction the greatest possible number may be employed. Thousands of men have been working twelve and fourteen hours, and in some cases more, per day. It is easy to figure, therefore, that the reduction of hours to eight or less will mean employment for a greater number than if the long hours were continued."



"IT LISTENS GOOD."

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

## SHALL WE ANNEX OUR "ACHILLES HEEL"?

A STRANGELY DOUBLE CHARACTER seems to be enjoyed by the peninsula of Lower California. It is "Mexico's veriform appendix, and the Achilles heel of the United States," declared Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, in a recent speech which convinced numerous editors both that oratory has not ceased to flower in our Senate and that something ought to be done, in these days of general border-rectifying, about rectifying our own southwestern border. "Senator Ashurst has done well," asseverates the Chicago *Tribune*, whose main agreement with Mr. Hearst's long string of newspapers has been for a long time a strongly exprest desire to "regulate" Mexican affairs. "Above all considerations, there is the one of national vigilance to be observed. . . . It was in Magdalena Bay, Lower California, that Japanese naval operations were reported to be in progress." Senator Ashurst referred to the Japanese danger in introducing his Senate measure providing for the purchase of Lower California and some 10,000 square miles of the Mexican State of Sonora, and Representative Elston, of California, in introducing a similar measure in the House, used arguments which the San Francisco *Chronicle* calls "a series of threats against a neighboring State." It is this tendency to put the matter on an "Achilles heel" rather than on an amicable business basis which has stirred up most of the opposition that has so far appeared. The Richmond *Journal*, which believes that "if the peninsula can be acquired it will be a consummation much to be desired of a too-long-deferred project," nevertheless flays all flag-waving annexationists for having "taken a leaf" out of the "saffron sheets" of a prominent newspaper publisher, in pretending that there is any danger of a Japanese invasion via Magdalena Bay. "This is rank piffle," storms *The Journal*:

"There is not a scintilla of evidence to show that the Japanese ever had designs on Magdalena Bay save in those fake dispatches printed . . . on repeated occasion, when the yellow publisher was sedulously striving to aid the German Government to create friction between the United States and Japan."

Belligerent advocacy of the measure, in the opinion of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "has definitely killed any plan for purchasing the peninsula of Lower California and other contiguous lands in Mexico." This California authority, which had previously exprest the hope that "a deal might be made," declares that after Representative Elston's recent "threats" there is "no possibility that Mexico will consent to the purchase plan," and argues that the idea had better be dropt "as an aggravation of that mutual distrust which is at the foundation of our difficulties with the sister republic."

However, "with one amendment," suggests the Detroit *News*, Senator Ashurst's bill "might be acceptable to the American people." This amendment must provide for no purchase unless the inhabitants of the peninsula are consulted and are willing. *The News* sums up the chief advantages which the United States would gain with the proposed territory:

"It is undeveloped, to be sure, but there are two fair cities, one on the Pacific side and one on the Gulf side, the latter the center of a considerable fishing industry that would thrive under proper encouragement.

"Another reason for the purchase of the peninsula, and a slice of territory to the east of the apex of the Gulf of California, is that the United States should control the mouth of the Colorado River. . . . The Imperial Valley is threatened in time of freshets by the Colorado River. Within the borders of the United States we can guard against inundation of the Imperial Valley, but in Mexico we are powerless, and there lies the menace to American lives and property. If we owned the Colorado to its mouth we could and would take steps to protect our valleys and our people."

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## TOPICS IN BRIEF

SHALL it be a league of peace or a piece of a league?—*Washington Herald.*

THE news from Poland reads a good deal like a Sienkiewicz novel.—*Manchester Union.*

A SMALL model of the *Lusitania* should be the centerpiece on the green table.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

BOLSHEVIKI in Russia have plenty of money—such as it is. They've captured the printing-presses.—*Washington Herald.*

THE Sultan says Turkey's participation in the war was due to accident—it accidentally made a wrong guess.—*Indianapolis Star.*

HAVING junked the Junkers, Germany's job is to can the Spartacans, and show them they are Spartacants.—*Chicago Tribune.*

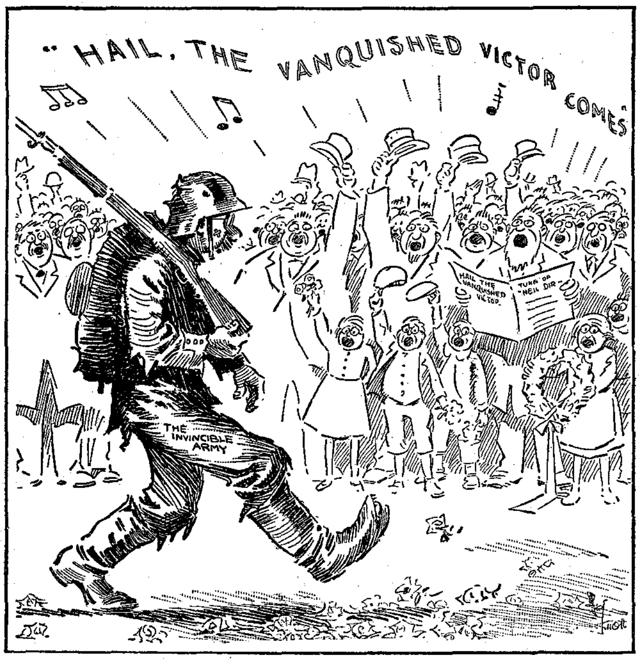
THE President's opposition to sending a large force into Russia reminds us of what we have been doing to clear up the Mexican situation.—*Indianapolis Star.*

HINDENBURG, writes Correspondent Lyons, looks tired and care-worn. Evidently the old man misses the vacation he planned to take in Paris.—*Columbus Citizen.*

THE announcement that William Hohenzollern has just received from Germany two hundred bags of gold indicates that he also was a piker when the government loan-drives were in progress.—*Indianapolis Star.*

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE wants to know why American soldiers were sent to Russia. No wonder the Senator's in the dark on this point since he never knew why they were sent to France.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FORTY letters they had written to their boy in France were returned unopened to his Ohio parents. No doubt the Post-office Department will take pride in the fact that the letters got back to the place where they started.—*Toledo Blade.*


"HAIL, THE VANQUISHED VICTOR COMES"
HAIL THE VANQUISHED VICTOR
TUNE OF HEIL DIR
THE INVINCIBLE ARMY
Knott

THE NEW GERMAN WAR-SONG.
—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

THE blockade of New York did not occur until after the war.—*Springfield Republican.*

A LOT of men love their country, but not enough to let it own the railroads.—*Columbus Citizen.*

IT will not do to discharge a man from the fighting-line into the bread-line.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE peace table has begun on the soup and fish. The nut-cracking will, as usual, come at the end.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AFTER getting the farms for the soldiers, the next job will be to get the soldiers for the farms. This is not 1865.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

MAKE Paderewski President of Poland, so that the Germans will have to face the music.—*Indianapolis Star.*

ALSO it may be possible that a majority of the Germans consider it cheaper to go Bolshevik than to pay an indemnity.—*Dallas News.*

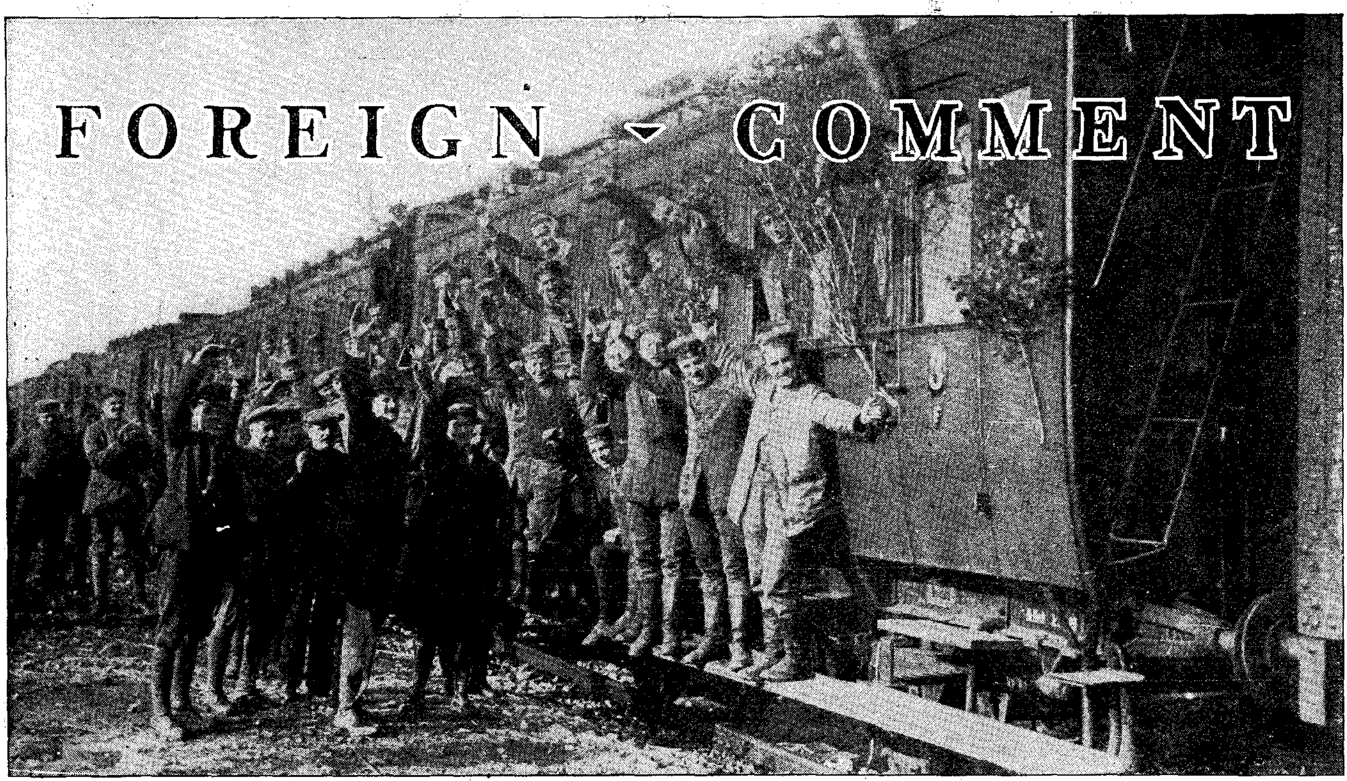
GERMAN papers say that Theodore Roosevelt was the "arch enemy" of Germany. This is the most complete and wholly satisfactory eulogy that has yet been uttered.—*New York Tribune.*

EDSEL FORD, twenty-four-year-old son of Henry Ford, has been made president of the Ford Company at a salary of $150,000 a year. Which makes one more Ford that got there without a self-starter.—*Franklin Star.*

Who was the inspired idiot who stopt the ladies' bonfires? The President draws a royalty on every copy burned, and you'll agree that a little extra change would be welcome with so many royal butlers to tip.—*Chicago Tribune.*

GOETHE STREET in Chicago has long been a sensitive spot to residents, owing to the inability of street-car conductors and policemen to pronounce it. On this account some patriotic resident has suggested that the name be changed to Joffre Street.—*Kansas City Star.*

# FOREIGN COMMENT



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NO NOTE OF REPENTANCE IN THIS GREETING TO GERMANY'S RETURNING SOLDIERS.

A beflowered train of Germany's "undefeated" troops returning to the Fatherland.

## SHALL GERMANY REPENT?

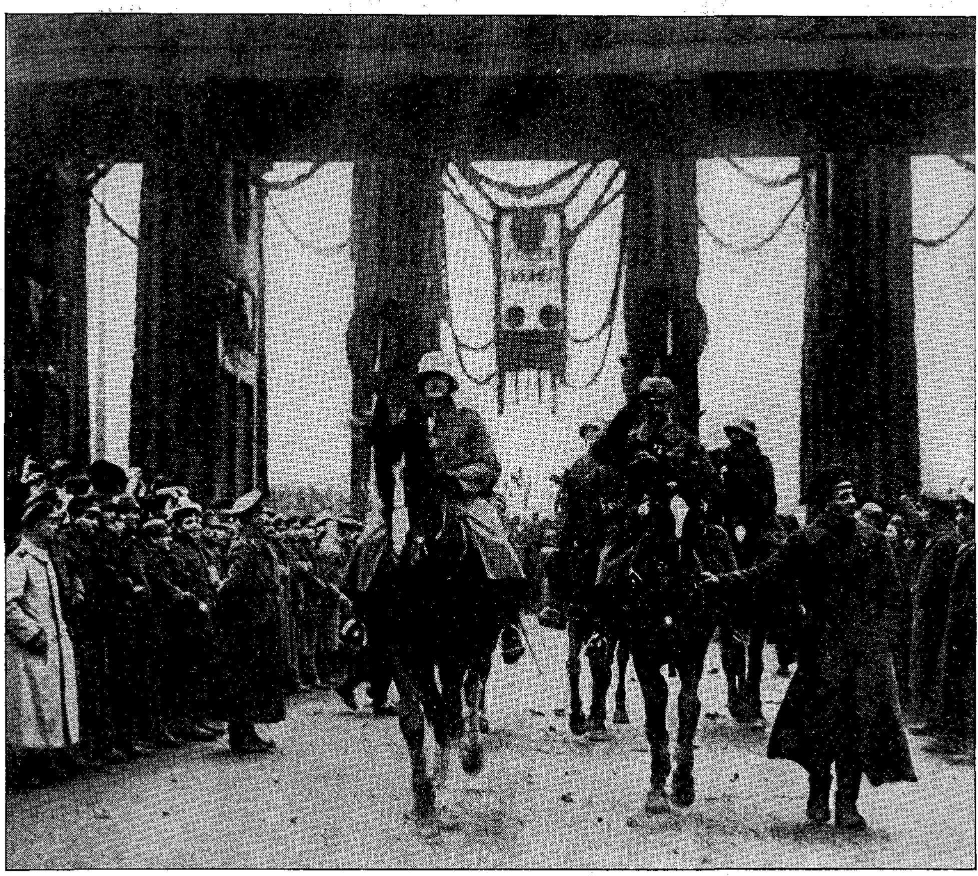
WHETHER GERMANY SHALL REPENT humbly or brazen the matter out before the world is a question that puzzles some of her editors, who wonder whether it is more prudent and profitable to show complete repentance or to take the attitude that if Germany was bad in the war, all the world was just as bad, too. Consequently there is no reason why Germany should be any more contrite than the Allies seem to be. Penitence is unprofitable, in the view of Professor Bonn, of Munich, who is known as an "expert" on England and America, and he says flatly that all it produces from the Allied press is the charge that the Germans are cowards. The Allied press is right, he holds, because Germans who betray their leaders are only following the "by no means edifying example of Wilhelm II., who is now trying to shift the responsibility of his policy to the shoulders of his most faithful servants." What is worse about a German display of repentance is that the Allies regard it as "only a fresh German trick intended to improve the conditions of peace," and it is urged above all that Germany strive to have questions of guilt submitted to an international commission which will not only publish documents, but examine witnesses from every country on oath. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* agrees that the Germans are now in a state of undue humility and are all too ready "to recognize the justice of enemy accusations which they would formerly have rejected without considering them."

Referring to the "Commission for Investigation of the Charges of Violation of International Law in the Treatment of Prisoners of War in Germany," which was launched by Herr Erzberger, this Frankfort daily points out that it is an elementary requirement of justice that accusations be presented before a judge and that guilt shall be punished or innocence proved. As a practical matter in the discussion of the treatment of prisoners of war, therefore, it is claimed, Germany should be able to appear with evidence that has been subjected to the scrutiny of strict justice. But to save Germany from too much present "scrutiny," attention is called to wrongs that "may have been done" to prisoners of war in the Allied lands as well as in Germany. It sees little prospect that the Allies, stirred by Germany's example, will take similar action, and the fear is voiced that the "victorious pride of our enemies will cling, in this sphere as in others, to the assertion that all the right is on their side and all the wrong on ours." True, we are assured that only through foolishness or malice can the assertion be made that the handling of Allied prisoners in Germany to the number of hundreds of thousands could have proceeded without any mishap. Here and there, it is admitted, much has been done "which was not inevitable and which brings credit to nobody." But, on the whole, Germany "seriously endeavored to make the material and intellectual life of the prisoners of war as tolerable as was possible in the circumstances."

Another phase of German opinion touches on the painful duty of reparation. Prof. Julius Wolff, an eminent economist, writes in the Berlin *Tag* with a perfectly straight face that the world will soon recognize that Germany fought a preventive war, fought for her existence, and that the idea of vast indemnities is fantastic and unjustifiable. Whiningly he declares that Germany never dreamed of imposing on France such an indemnity as the Entente contemplates. It will be news to the French and to other nations outside Germany to hear from him that Bismarck acted with great clemency. The Iron Chancellor's most intimate adviser, we are told, urged him to demand eight milliards of francs when he was demanding only six and ultimately contented himself with five. That Germany is very sensitive in the region of the pocketbook is apparent also from the protest of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, that the Entente must not touch the gold reserve of the Reichsbank, because this is a private, not a state bank. This daily pleads also that Germany's sources of wealth shall not be tapped, and is convinced that it is surely in the interests of the Entente in demanding compensation to place no hindrance in the way of Germany's resumption of her business and commercial relations in the world's market. This plaintive strain shows in sharp contrast to a welcome to the returning troops in the same Frankfort newspaper, written by Wilhelm Uhde, an author of prominence, from whose rhapsody we quote as follows:

"You, who return from the hell of blows, your homeland greets with a cry that reaches far into the enemies' lands, and welcomes you with rich treasure of brotherhood and love, as you tread once more the German soil. . . . The heart of the German land beats to yours as the heart of a mother to her son who has been far from the hearth and has passed through a thousand dangers."

While German editors wince at the idea of paying indemnities and bewail the fact that the Germans "have not got the money to pay if they wished to," such writers as Mr. Uhde tell the armies that:



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TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF THE DESPOILERS

From the wrecked cities and towns of France and Belgium to the homeland, where "nothing is destroyed or broken." Yet the Allies are begged not to ask any large indemnity to restore their waste places. Here we see German troops from the Western Front passing through the Brandenburg Gate, transformed into a victory arch with the inscription, "Liberty and Peace." All Berlin acclaimed the "victors."

> "To you the homeland brings again all that once you had—nothing is destroyed or broken! Here are the mountains and the castles and the bridges over the streams; the mighty cathedrals and the little white churches in the vineyards; the woods sung by poets, the little cities that lie peaceful in the valleys. Still stand the walls on which at eventide the young people sit, and the brooks still run in which the morning buckets dip. Soon fall softly to earth the great restful snowflakes, and old songs rise from around the burning wood fire.
>
> "All this the homeland gives you back. And it also gives you this: the song in the quiet lane, the wine that sparkles in the shining glass, the peace and the brooding mood of the darkening chamber, the heart-true Yea, and the fidelity and the dream and everything that's German.
>
> "Do you approach with creased brow and drooping mouth? Is it because much is lost, nothing gained, as you come back with empty hands and no hope? Clear your brow, take thought! Is it naught to you that the homeland is untouched? So long as you fought did one Frenchman or one Englishman tread German soil? If so, it was as a vanquished prisoner. We give you back what you preserved for us.
>
> "As from the grave you stride forward, worn by cold and rain and scarred by the strife. You come from the heights of heaven, from the depths of the sea. Never fought men as you fought, and by it you kept undefiled the German earth. Your wounds are holy—we'll tend and love them."

## MONTENEGRO DISAPPEARS

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE PASSES from the political stage with the deposition of King Nicholas of Montenegro. It is, says the London *Daily Chronicle*, a "pitiful end of a heroic race." The Petrovich dynasty has ruled in Montenegro for 244 years, a race of warrior-priests, who, when all the surrounding Balkan countries were groaning under the yoke of the Turk, preserved Montenegro free and independent. In his younger days King Nicholas himself was the embodiment of chivalry, and, till the war broke out, was the patriarch king who was himself in person the lawgiver and the judge. Unhappily, while Montenegro was heart and soul in the Allied cause, the King intrigued, say the Montenegrins, with Austria, and it has cost him his throne. Writing from Paris to the London *Daily Mail*, Sir Arthur Evans, a great Slav authority, says:

> "Pending the constitution of the new common Government at Belgrade, full sovereign powers have been conferred on King Peter of Servia, and through him on the Prince Regent Alexander. For the first time, therefore, there is one executive authority over all the South-Slav lands, including Servia.
>
> "It is officially confirmed from Belgrade that Montenegro, too, has come in. An Assembly representing the old members of the Montenegrin Skupshtina, seventy in number, with the addition of eighty new members, has met at Podgoritza, the principal Montenegrin town, and voted unanimously the deposition of King Nicholas and his dynasty.
>
> "Montenegro at the same time proclaims union with Servia and the other Jugo-Slav provinces under the Karageorgevitch dynasty and under a single national council and Government. A national fête was held throughout Montenegro and *Te Deums* sung in honor of the event."

In an interview in the Paris *Matin* King Nicholas refuses to believe that his day is done. He says:

> "I regard what has been published about my deposition as a feeler. If any meeting took place at Podgoritza—and, so far, I have not had the slightest intimation of it—it can only have been held under the constraint of fixt bayonets.
>
> "A plebiscite, however, is not taken by armed force, and it is for this reason that I consider whatever may have taken place over there as of no importance.
>
> "My dynasty has always been loved and obeyed. It has reigned undisturbed for 244 years. I have reigned myself for sixty years, and do not think that I have left any too bad souvenirs."

Commenting on the news, the Manchester *Guardian* remarks:

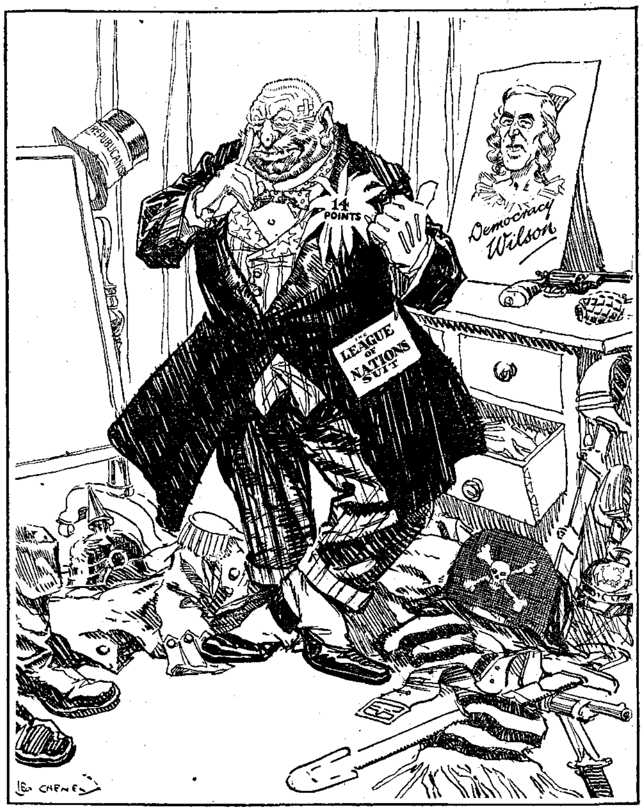
> "The Montenegrins are in race and tongue pure Servians, and the chief obstacle to the union of Servia and Montenegro, and now of all the other Servian lands, into a single state was the rival ambitions of the Montenegrin and Servian dynasties. All the other Servian lands have accepted the Servian dynasty, and now the Montenegrin Parliament has followed suit by deposing the Montenegrin house. That this conflict should have ended in favor of the Servian and against the Montenegrin

house is explained by the records of the two dynasties during this war. The Servian King and Regent held out resolutely, won a great name by the heroic assistance of their people, and crowned their prestige by a glorious victory. The Montenegrin King practically offered no resistance to the Austrians, but surrendered his country and the bulk of his army. From that time Montenegro was in effect out of the war, and King Nicholas tried to keep a foot in either camp. He left one of his sons with the Austrians and was constantly intriguing with them. What seemed the prudent and cautious policy has gone bankrupt, and the heroic policy has succeeded completely. So the Montenegrin Monarchy has to disappear, and the house of Servia becomes the symbol of the unified Southern-Slav people."

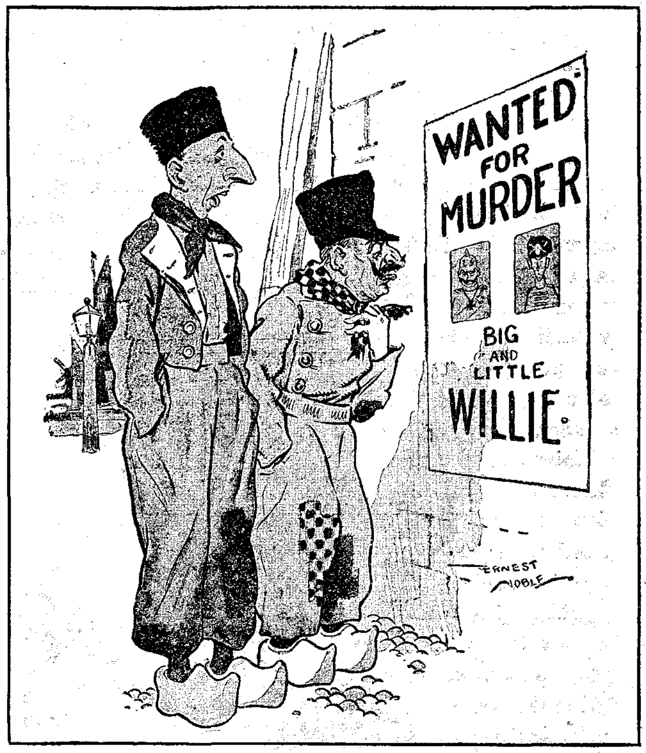
## ARMISTICE PROPAGANDA

NEW BRANDS OF PROPAGANDA from Germany and Austria-Hungary are put forth to meet the peace moods of the public. One specialty shown by many organs of the German press is the claim that German public opinion, both before and after the armistice, is really more closely akin to the mind of President Wilson than is the public opinion of Allied countries. It is not to be denied that certain journals in London, Paris, New York, and Rome have given the Germans only too great an excuse for putting forth such a palpable travesty of the real facts, says *The New Europe* (London), which assures us that the partizans of complete victory in every Allied country will recognize in these latest moves by the German press a characteristic endeavor to fish in troubled waters, but the attempt is so barefaced that it is hardly likely to succeed. *The New Europe* is convinced that no German influence will avail to breed bad blood between President Wilson and his Allies, and proceeds:

"We observe, however, in another region an attempt to influence opinion in Allied countries in favor of one of the principal authors of the war. Propaganda on a large scale is now being launched by Magyar agents in Switzerland and also in Allied countries with the intention of saving something of the illegitimate patrimony of the now defeated Magyar oligarchy for their successors, the would-be democratic Government of Hungary. A great flight of Magyar journalists, politicians, and publicists has already descended on Switzerland, and before long we shall see an outburst of Magyar propaganda in Italian, French, British, and American journals. The Magyar press itself makes no secret of the motive which underlies this violent effort of propaganda. One organ has already informed us that the articles and memoranda written by Magyar politicians speaking French, English, and Italian 'will be circulated among all Entente statesmen, diplomatists, members of Parliament, senators, journalists, and labor leaders.'"



FRITZ—"If I can only get solid with her I stand a chance in this peace game." —*The Passing Show* (London).



THE FLYING "DUTCHMEN."

—*London Opinion.*

*The New Europe* then quotes from the Budapest *Pesti Hirlap* as follows:

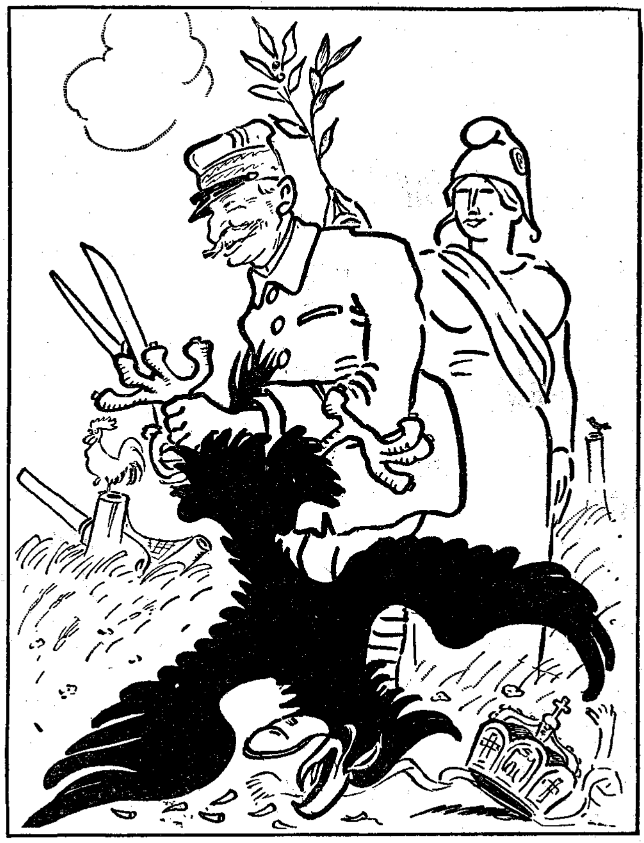
"In the three coming months we have to concentrate all our efforts on the work abroad; no matter how much it costs—whether it is one million or 100,000 millions—it is worth it. Every article written in French, English, or Italian will save for us one square kilometer of Hungarian territory. It will be the duty of a clever manager to spread into the circles of our enemies what the staff of writers will prepare. It is necessary to send into every foreign country with Andrassy, Apponyi, and other Magyar statesmen Magyar Socialists who speak foreign languages fluently, for we can not spare Andrassy and Apponyi and their equals when there is a question of propaganda in foreign countries."

Forewarned is forearmed, remarks *The New Europe* on this paragraph, and reflects that we have no sooner defeated the headstrong Magyar oligarchy, whose responsibility for the war was as great as that of the Kaiser himself, than their successors in Budapest, wearing the toga of a democratic republicanism, "reveal themselves apt pupils of the late Count Tisza." We are the last to "give even the Magyar dog a bad name, and therefore to hang him," avows this weekly, but—

"We are also the last to take Magyar professions at their face value; and until the territorial settlement is firmly laid down on a basis of nationality, liberty, and justice throughout Central Europe we must watch with a jealous eye all the proceedings of the Magyar Government. We are too deeply committed in honor to our Czecho-Slovak, Roumanian, and Southern-Slav Allies to allow ourselves to be influenced by a propaganda which openly proclaims its intention of influencing Allied opinion in an illegitimate fashion. We do not precisely know what the *Pesti Hirlap* means by saying that 'every article written in French, English, or Italian will save one square kilometer of Hungarian territory,' but we shrewdly suspect that the Magyar journal thinks that public opinion in London, for instance, is so gullible that it can be misled by an astute propagandist. There was a time when that certainly was true; we hope and believe that it is now past, and that even the most sentimental of British humanitarians has learned enough during the war to enable him to descry a wolf in sheep's clothing."

## GERMANY'S "GIGANTIC COMEDY"

THERE IS NO MORE CHANCE that a new German republic will be established on a Socialist basis than that Kaiserism will be restored. Socialism is talked of in a tone which gives it to be understood that it will be the controlling factor in the new Government, but Socialism and Kaiserism both will be excluded by those who will in all probability rule Germany in future. Thus writes a Rotterdam correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who bases his dispatch on "authoritative information," and tells us what is really happening in Germany's internal politics is the "playing out of a gigantic comedy." It is a mistake to believe that when Kaiserism was overthrown the German revolution meant a complete reversal of the old social order. It was in reality a *bourgeois* revolution, and the lever which brought it into action was in no sense Socialism. Some months before the revolution the Army had become "democratic," that is to say, it was in opposition to the old autocratic system, and the number of actual Socialists in the Army was not increased in the slightest in the period before the *coup d'état*. We read then:



PUTTING IT UP TO FOCH.

"Remove the bird's talons and the peace will be lasting."

—*Campaña de Gracia* (Barcelona).

"Some months earlier one of the chief organizing officials of the Center party assured one of my informants, on the ground of a recent party investigation throughout the country, that after the war, in any event, the greater part of the electors would support a democratic movement directed against the old system. Already the Progressives, together with a section of the National Liberals, were trying to establish a so-called Democratic party, and when eventually everything was thrown into the melting-pot the Center metamorphosed itself into the Free German People's party, its present-day title. Then came a competitive effort of the Progressive and other moderate elements, comprising largely Progressives and capitalists, who transformed themselves into the New German Democratic party.

"These two parties, supported to a great extent by the other *bourgeois* groups, are fierce opponents of Soldiers' Councils and all similar agitatory bodies, and are convinced, undoubtedly rightly, that all these organizations, evolved in the early days of the revolution, will soon disappear from the scene. It is important to realize that neither the new democratized Center nor the 'Democratic party' wants a social revolution, tho they are pledged to the maintenance of a republic. Moreover, they are thoroughly 'German National' in sentiment and intention. Now, despite all the noise which the Socialists are making, those who are in the closest touch with feeling throughout Germany are convinced that the *bourgeois* still form the preponderating majority of the electors."

Ebert and other members of the Provisional Government warn their followers that tho they hold Socialistic theories, we are told, the application of Socialism must be postponed to a distant future. Therefore many people can and will vote for the Majority Socialists, who at heart are only Republican and even Conservative. If the Socialists attain a majority it will mean nothing more than that for the moment a collection of people of all political beliefs will be gathered in one assembly, which will merely bear the label Social Democratic. The real power will lie in the *bourgeois* group, with the former Center and moderate capitalists and Jews as the strongest parties.

## POLISH POGROMS DENIED

REPORTS OF ANTI-JEWISH POGROMS in Poland are attributed to anti-Polish propaganda of "various suspicious elements" that find it to their advantage, we are told by *L'Écho de Varsovie* ("Echo of Warsaw"), a Polish democratic organ which is published in Geneva. It is admitted that in parts of western Galicia there have been anti-Jewish disturbances, some of which were due to economic causes, and others in eastern Galicia, at Peremysl and at Lemberg, which were due to military reasons. As democrats "we have always been declared enemies of every kind of anti-Semitism, and we have to fear no reproach in this matter," *L'Écho de Varsovie* avers, and adds:

"That is why we do not hesitate to recognize the existence in Poland of an anti-Semitic tendency, which is to be traced to sources profound, and, before all things, economic—a tendency which it would be worth while to study thoroughly, tho that can not be attempted now. That is why, without denying that anti-Semitism may have been aroused and exploited among us by certain political parties for demagogic purposes, we assert that to-day one of the influences that has provoked anti-Jewish disturbances in Galicia is the desperate situation of a population subject to famine—a situation for which, up to a certain point, the Jewish monopolists are responsible.

"The return from the front of a soldiery, demoralized and famished, has provoked the population of certain remote villages to the commission of excesses, of which certain not too scrupulous merchants have been the victims, but the Polish people are not to blame if this class of business man is almost entirely recruited from the Jews. In eastern Galicia, on the other hand, a certain number of Jews have made common cause with the Austrian Ruthenians, taking the field against the Poles and firing treacherously on their soldiers. They have only suffered the fate of all enemy combatants. Under these conditions, it is possible that some innocent Jews have paid for the guilty."

As for the numbers and descriptions supplied by so-called eye-witnesses, we are told that these have been invented for the propaganda purposes of those who are ill-disposed toward Poland, a country whose doors are "wide open for any impartial inquiry." The record of the members of the present Government formerly belonging to the Polish democratic parties, as well as the program of this Government, "guarantees to the Jews the most complete toleration," and the representatives of all their organizations have at Warsaw been "among the first to hail with joy the opening of the new régime in Poland."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## WHY CENTERS OF INDUSTRY?

WHY IS PITTSBURG a "steel town"? Why is the Naugatuck Valley, in Connecticut, one of the world's great brass centers? Why is the leather business in New York concentrated in "The Swamp"? The answers to such questions as these may appear simple, but they are not altogether so, says Prof. Malcolm Keir, of the University of Pennsylvania, writing in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, January). Dr. Keir, who is Assistant Professor of Industry in the University, inquires how localization starts in the first place, why it grows, and under what conditions it persists. He finds various causes, which may act separately or in conjunction, and he concludes that localization is a persistent feature of industry. It has its disadvantages, such as distance from markets and the creation of a local labor class, with its fostering of labor troubles; but they are outweighed by such advantages as ease of selling and buying, security of jobs, and the opportunity for utilizing waste products. Writes Dr. Keir:

"'Pill Alley' is the college slang for a certain stately elm-arched street lined with colonial mansions. The name 'Pill Alley' is a recognition of the large number of doctors who live along that one avenue. The old college town is by no means the only place that shows evidence of the singular tendency for professional men to hang their shingles one beside the other. Nor is this peculiarity confined to the professions, for a similar liking for the neighborhood of their rivals is shown by retailers, wholesalers, and even by manufacturers. More than three-fourths of the collars and cuffs made in the United States come from Troy, New York; silver plate to a like degree is manufactured at Meriden, Connecticut; tanning is centered at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Paterson, New Jersey, is the home of silk-manufacturing. So the story goes; a large number of the great and small industries of the United States are not scattered broadcast over the entire country, but are confined to one narrow locality. This fact is contrary to what common sense would seem to dictate, for apparently a business would be most assured of success where it had no competition in the immediate neighborhood, but in reality industry seems to thrive best where it throngs most. It is worth while, then, to find out how localization starts and grows, and what advantages it offers."

Some localized industries, Dr. Keir goes on to say, have started as a response to resources either in raw materials and power or in unskilled labor. Others originated in places near to their market, while a few, by virtue of a monopoly, were permitted the choice of a strategic location. Some are family affairs and naturally stay in one place and spread around it. Prestige often attracts plants to the successful home of similar ones and the advantages of cooperative buying and selling often attract like industries to a center. Dr. Keir gives some instances of the power of mere chance in localization. To summarize:

"Accident has been responsible for the feeble beginning of now strongly intrenched industries more than any other reason we may assign. Westfield, Massachusetts, now manufactures over two-thirds of our whips because one irate farmer, incensed by his neighbors' pillage of his willow hedge to belabor their horses, cut the willows himself, bound them with twine, and sold them to the erstwhile plunderers. The position of Lynn in the shoe industry, the center of a circle of towns manufacturing a fourth of the shoes worn in the United States, is partly due to the chance settlement there of a Welshman named Dagys, the most skilful shoemaker in the colonies. German palatinates, fleeing to America, but skilled in the art of knitting, by chance found congenial religious refuge in Penn's settlement of Philadelphia. To-day, as a result, Philadelphia manufactures more hosiery than any other place in the country. So the list of illustrations might be lengthened.

"Many industries have become localized because they are family affairs, and the family has remained in one section of the country. A father in business with several sons often establishes those sons in branch plants or associated lines, which, growing to prominence around the original plant, give a reputation to the locality for that particular business. The cotton industry of southeastern New England has always been associated with the names of Slater, Borden, Sprague, or Knight. In colonial America, no iron-making project was said to be complete unless a Leonard was in control, and the great brass industry of western Connecticut is the outgrowth of the Scoville, Benedict, and Burnham families."

Localization attracts plants for the utilization of waste products. To insure plentiful raw material, these shops must be where there are many factories creating the same sort of waste. For the factories, the presence of the waste-using shops turns a liability into an asset. An instance of this form of economy may be witnessed, Dr. Keir says, in the iron and steel industry. He writes:

"The largest steel-mill in the United States, at Gary, Indiana, has its complement in a great cement plant at Buffington, Indiana. The cement is manufactured from the slag that the steel-mills throw out.

"Another illustration of the utilization of waste is seen in New York City, the nation's tailor-shop. The short ends of cloth are carried to the cap-shops that are usually next door to clothing factories.

"Whenever such waste-using plants appear, they add an increment to the importance of a locality as the center of an industry; for by transforming liabilities into assets, and turning costs into profits, they aid in the defense of the community against the onslaughts of outside competition. Hence they augment the growth of the industry in the location where it is already rooted.

"But what is the secret for the success of plants that swarm into one place, fiercely competing with each other and watching, hawklike, for each advantage? How can they profit in such close union?

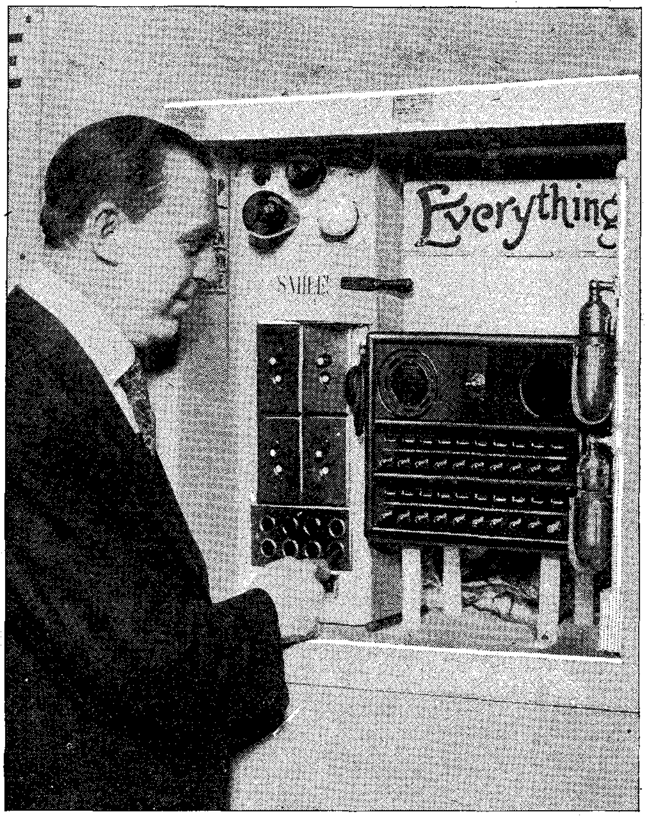
"One of the principal oustanding facts in regard to localized industries is that, almost without exception, they depend upon highly skilled labor. This circumstance helps to account for the paradoxical prosperity that attaches to the place where the large number of plants makes trade rivalry most vigorous.

"An adequate supply of labor especially trained for the work to be done is the foremost advantage enjoyed by the individual units that comprise a localized industry. If one plant desires to expand it can draw upon the reservoir of labor already created. All the factories in the town are constantly filling this reservoir, because each mill is a training school for the others. The young boys upon leaving school follow in the steps of their fathers. The very atmosphere seems charged with a mysterious power that the men draw upon to further the efficiency of their labor, a force which is lost in a city whose industries are largely diversified. The whole accumulation of skill is at the beck of the firm which needs it, and in an industry where trained men are required its value is beyond estimate.

"The disadvantages of a localized industry, namely, the distance from markets for raw materials and finished goods, the strength of labor-unions, the multiplication of plants, the suffering in hard times, and the creation of a labor class are outweighed by the advantages. The ability to secure the right labor, the ease of selling and advantages in buying, recommend to an employer the place already established in an industry. On the part of the employees, security of jobs and opportunity for organization among the workers are strong lures toward a center recognized for a particular class of work. Therefore an industry started by a local resource or by accident continues to grow in one spot through the branching of new plants from old ones, through new concerns organized by sons or superintendents, through the advancement that comes by subdivision of product, and through the accumulation of small factories that make use of waste products. Localization is, therefore, a persistent feature of industry."

## PLAY-PRODUCTION BY PUSH-BUTTON

HOW THE PRESSURE of electric buttons on a little switchboard runs a theater employing more than a thousand persons is told briefly by A. M. Jungmann in an article contributed to *Popular Science Monthly* (New York, January). The theater in question is the New York Hippodrome, and its thousand servants move quietly about their tasks. No one shouts out orders, and there is no "back talk." All that happens is the occasional pressing of a button on the switchboard by Clyde W. Powers, the stage director. Says Mr. Jungmann:



By courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

RUNNING THE HIPPODROME BY PUSH-BUTTON.

How Director Powers controls an army of 1,074 persons, and gives 220 cues during a performance lasting 174 minutes.

> "Every time Mr. Powers pushes a button he starts something. When the orchestra begins to play, it is because a button has been prest. Everything you see done is done in response to a button on that little board. Actors, musicians, property-men, carpenters, electricians, tailors, animals, all obey the buttons. No one says anything. One thousand and seventy-four persons help make your evening a success by obeying the orders of these little electric buttons.
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> "The performance lasts just one hundred and seventy-four minutes. In that time Mr. Powers gives two hundred and twenty cues by pressing the buttons on his switchboard. If an electric light bulb is not lighted, no one shouts for the electricians; Mr. Powers communicates the need of a new light by pressing a button.
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> "Each act is carefully timed. So many minutes must be allowed for a certain actor to do his part, so many seconds for another. Mr. Powers counts the minutes and the seconds as a miser counts his gold—nothing escapes him. In a sense, the audience is timed too, for favorite actors are permitted a few seconds beyond the time for their acts in order to receive the applause of the audience. After a show has been on a few days, the time the big hits require for applause is definitely set, and no actor may bow more bows than can be made in that time.
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> "Suppose this efficient little switchboard were to get out of order, what then? There is a telephone, and, if that fails, a speaking-tube is ready to carry the orders that direct the show. But, so far, the little switchboard has never failed.
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> "The same system is used in rehearsals. At no time is shouting or confusion permitted behind the scenes. So thoroughly is the idea of immediate obedience ingrained in all Hippodrome employees that a signal must be obeyed no matter when it is received. If the elephants were summoned on the stage at an hour when the elephant man knew there was no rehearsal, he would lose no time in marching his beasts up the runway and on the stage."

## "BEEHIVE" CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

WHEN WE SAY that a country is "one great beehive," we usually mean that everybody is busy. In a different sense, the after-war conditions in Europe are likened by Dr. Reynold A. Spaeth, of Johns Hopkins University, to those that obtain in the world of bees. Dr. Spaeth means that, just as we see the work in a hive done by modified females, so an abnormally large number of women in Europe will now be obliged to give up marriage and motherhood and devote themselves to physical labor. The reason is that there will not be enough men for them—the toll of the battle-field has been too heavy. Dr. Spaeth writes in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., January) on "War and Progress of the Race," in the Department of Eugenics, which he conducts. He believes that while labor conditions in Europe, with regard to sex, are tending toward those obtaining among some of the social insects, the United States is not to share these conditions, as our losses from the war have been so much less, proportionately. Says Dr. Spaeth:

> "It sounds fantastic, but it is a veritable possibility that the reorganization in European communities after the war may be along lines strongly suggestive of the organization of social insects. If we look into conditions more closely from the point of view of the proportion of the sexes, we shall see a real significance in the analogy.
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> "The general policy of conscripted armies has leveled off the European male population numerically without any serious class-discrimination. Since women have not in general appeared in action on the field of battle, their numbers have not been materially reduced. The proportion of the sexes has thus been considerably altered by the war. . . . The total number of married women will be reduced in proportion to the reduction in men; and the number of women who enter industrial fields, who carry on the work formerly done by men, will be increased. The war has also had a far-reaching psychological effect upon the men who have been to the front. Even those who have not suffered actual physical injury can not be expected to return to the prosaic routine of their daily tasks with the old interest and enthusiasm. They are certain to feel that the biggest job of their lives is behind them. The severely crippled and blind and shell-shocked, in spite of their occupational reeducation, constitute an obvious burden to society when viewed from the broad aspect of race progress. . . . The physical and psychological capacity for work has thus been seriously reduced among European males. *A change in the distribution of labor between the sexes is therefore inevitable in Europe.* . . . The general tendency toward an increasing social and eugenic importance of women is unmistakable. While we do not wish to give the impression that we actually expect to see the position of European men approximate that of the drones in a beehive, nevertheless we believe that European society is at present facing a condition reminiscent of the transitional stage in the evolution of social insects described above.
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> "The American social organization, on the other hand, has been far less directly influenced by the war. . . . Our casualties, while heavy, are relatively small in proportion to our population. . . . The value of personal hygiene and of sanitary environmental conditions has been imprest upon literally millions of individuals to a degree impossible under peace conditions. . . . . . .
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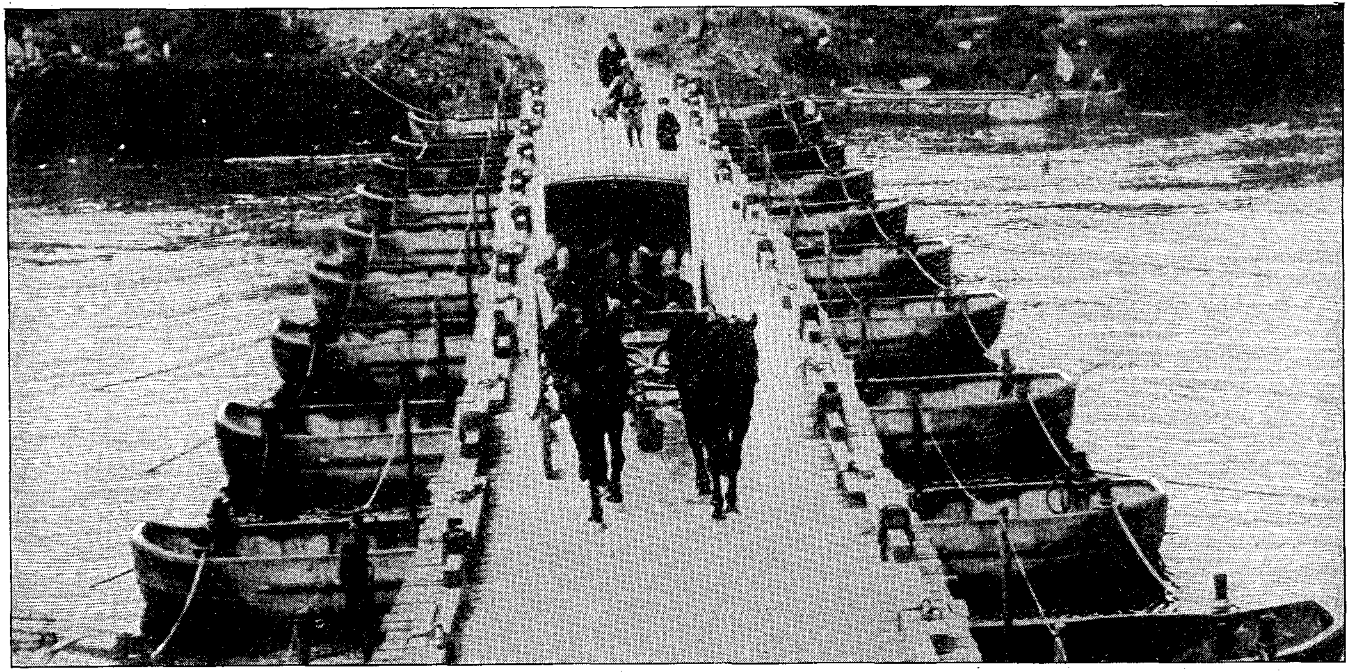
> "America was not alone in extending to its men the benefits of instruction in personal hygiene, of expert medical care for those men who needed treatment for curable physical disabilities and of all the other physical advantages which are readily discernible in the camp routine. But in America alone, and simply by the good fortune that the war ended so soon for us, are the experiences and education gained by the recruits in the training-camps going to be brought back with them. For the greater proportion of our soldiers the 'scars of war' consist simply in physical improvement due to their camp-training."



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ANOTHER REASON WHY THE GERMANS QUIT.

One of the pontoon bridges built across the Meuse in record time by United States Army engineers.

## ARMY BRIDGE-BUILDING SPEED

SWINGING a floating military bridge across with the aid of the current—a method proposed in an article quoted recently in THE DIGEST—would not be much more rapid than the accepted army methods, thinks Capt. Willard See, of the United States Engineer Corps, who writes to us from headquarters at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Virginia. He says:

"In the most rapid method of pontoon-bridge construction, that called by 'The Pontoon Manual' 'by successive pontoons,' no assembling is done on the bank. The material is quickly unloaded from special wagons and arranged systematically and conveniently on the bank. The wagons carrying the pontoon boats themselves are backed into the water and the boats floated off the wagons. Starting from this stage, I have several times held a stop-watch on a section of one hundred men engaged in this drill for comparative and competitive records in the training of our engineering troops. Let me say that the speed records speak for our pontoon equipment, which has undergone much study but little change since the Civil War; for these records have been made by groups seldom having more preliminary instruction than a half-day on boat-drill and the various lashings, and, perhaps, going through the drill slowly once or twice. All this, including the speed test, will often be done in the same day.

"One group of student officers who had never gone through the slow construction process were called upon to 'hang up' a record. Of course, they had received instruction on the lashings and the handling of the boats. Each man knew what he was to do, but the section had never before constructed the bridge. The section was lined up on shore, at attention, awaiting orders. From the time that that all-inclusive command, 'Construct the bridge,' was given until the bridge, spanning a river 225 feet wide, was clear and ready for the heaviest mobile army traffic, exactly nineteen minutes and ten seconds had elapsed. Better time has been made, but this record more clearly speaks for the equipment because of the little previous instruction the men had received. The record, as far as I have been able to ascertain for a bridge of this length, was made at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., by a company from the Engineer Officers' Training School. The time was fourteen minutes and fifty-three seconds. Every battalion of engineer troops training at this camp has constructed this bridge under nineteen minutes and dismantled it in less than fourteen.

"Mr. Gillette probably points with pride to the 'drawbridge' feature of his bridge. A pontoon bridge built by the 'successive-pontoon' method does not contain this feature, but, as I have said before, the army pontoon-bridge equipment is very flexible in its purposes to fulfil almost any conditions imposed upon a temporary bridge. A removable section of any desired unit length and at any desired point can be built into the bridge without additional equipment. Small sections can be built and used as rafts for transporting troops or material. Small sections can be assembled some distance up-stream from the proposed site, floated down, and lashed together into a single unit spanning the entire river. This method is called 'building by parts,' and is often used when the site is under enemy fire.

"The method, 'by conversion,' resulting in a bridge as described by Mr. Gillette, is the least used because it is the slowest method and has little advantage other than that the material does not have to be carried so far in the process of construction. The bridge, when constructed 'by conversion,' is usually built along the shore by the 'successive-pontoon method,' and then, with the aid of the current, is swung into place. It is not so desirable as the bridge with a small 'draw' section built into it, because of its extreme bulkiness and consequent slowness of movement, even with the 'flying-ferry' principle to help it. A much longer bridge must be built to contain the feature he desires by his method, for the bridge would have to be built across the river at an angle of about forty-five degrees in order that the current would furnish the motive power to connect the shores."

SCIENTIFIC VALUE OF LEISURE—It was said by Helmholtz, on his seventieth birthday, according to Dr. Graham Lusk, in an address printed in *Science* (New York, December 27), that a great idea had never come to him when he was at his desk, nor when he was tired, nor after taking a glass of wine, but usually when he was walking in the garden musing of other things. Dr. Lusk goes on:

"The scientist must have leisure to think over the problems which offer and he must have a certain discrimination in order to distinguish between the things which are worth doing and those which are not. To do this requires a certain delay in action in order that plans may be matured. The individual who can not be happy unless he is at work at full power all the time is much less likely to accomplish successful scientific work than he who will not commence a research until he has satisfied himself that it is worth doing. It is not to be denied that this essential qualification of scientific life is frequently regarded with scorn by the busy practitioner of medicine, who gives himself no time either for thought or study."

## HOW DID GERMANY "PUT IT OVER"?

MUCH OF GERMANY'S TITLE to scientific primacy may not have stood the test of close investigation, but she certainly "put it over"—at least so thinks Dr. P. G. Nutting, who contributes a leading article on the subject to *Science* (New York, December 20). How did she do it? Whence came the prestige that she undoubtedly won, whether by fair means or foul? It may be for our advantage, Dr. Nutting thinks, to study this question a little, and he concludes that, leaving out of account Germany's unscrupulous methods and unjustifiable claims, she did some things that are well worth our imitation. She may have adopted the discoveries and methods of others, but she also welcomed foreign technical men and gave them abundant facilities for working out their ideas. She developed methods of mobilizing her industrial resources, such as perhaps no other nation has ever equaled. Says Dr. Nutting:

"In short, Germany's scientific and industrial prestige was due chiefly to a better mobilization of forces, freer publication, better opportunities for research, to ideas and talent imported from other countries, and plenty of push and pride in achievement. What we need in America is a better mobilization all along the line. We possess plenty of talent, as a rule not well directed nor given much encouragement. We have plenty of universities and industrial research laboratories of the highest grade, operating as uncoordinated individual units with very little team-work to achieve large ends. We have many strong scientific and technical organizations, each holding regular meetings and supporting one or more journals. These organizations, like our universities, are strongly individualistic and exhibit very little team-work or cooperation to achieve broad purposes. Science is only just beginning to be popular in our schools and in the public press; we need to advertise and popularize not only scientific and technical work, but especially deep, broad, fundamental principles in every line of effort. Finally, and most important of all, we need vastly increased effort in living up to our possibilities. In habitual effort the Teutons excelled us by at least thirty per cent. and at least equalized their deficiency in originality. We might easily double our stress of achievement without detriment to ourselves.

"For some of these problems in securing our prestige and independence through achievement, we have no solutions to offer; for others the solutions are obvious. Our Government has already made a tremendous stride in the promotion of national welfare by drafting our young men and sending them to colleges and universities for their higher mental, physical, and moral training. If continued, this policy should yield a plentiful supply of well-selected material for our higher scientific, professional, technical, and administrative positions, imbued with proper habits and principles.

"In the mobilization of our man-power already developed, much could be accomplished by our great engineering and scientific societies if but given a freer hand in directing affairs affecting national welfare and in working out broad, fundamental problems. They are already providing fairly well for the development and publication of scientific and technical literature and could undoubtedly take care of this and of the writing and publication of reference-books. Many very valuable pieces of work have been done by individuals and committees for their organizations which would never have been undertaken by the individual alone. The societies mentioned stand between our great educational institutions and the national welfare, which is the objective of higher education, and it is very gratifying that they are gaining in influence in both.

"The popularizing of organized knowledge and fundamental truths and vital principles of all kinds lies with our individuals of accomplishment and refined judgment. Let these be given every possible encouragement and inducement to pass on their knowledge to those less favored and less advanced.

"Finally, the increase of our total output all along the line through greater incentives to achievement can only come from the habitual emphasizing of those factors in productive achievement which every individual recognizes in himself. Whenever the question of whether to undertake or not to undertake arises, let us put ourselves under contract to produce certain results. To many of us the strife to increase our income or to secure the praise and respect of others is a powerful factor. If we live up to but fifty per cent. of our possibilities we shall at least double our effective output, and as a nation, state, or individual command the respect of others."

## HOUSE-BUILDING BY WHOLESALE

STANDARDIZATION IN EVERYTHING seems to be the fashion to-day. Processes and methods are worked out so as to make possible the employment of cheap labor; costs are cut by duplication, and industries are being placed upon a more efficient and lower cost basis. Where does the building industry stand in its relation to this tendency, asks the writer of an article in *The Building Age* (New York, December). Architects and builders are developing the standardized house. By duplication of design they hope to cut costs in half. This writer attempts to follow the tendency out in detail and see how its logical development will affect the trade if carried to the utmost possible specialization. He says:

"First, it is undoubtedly true that designs and plans are being duplicated continuously; an undoubted waste is present in this duplication of architectural efforts in the redesigning of the same house over and over again. Many architects, indeed, will build several times from the same plans, each time charging the client the full percentage.

"The plan-foundry steps in at this point and effects economies to a great degree by the elimination of this duplication. The mail-order house goes further and effects a saving by manufacturing these houses in quantities, thus obtaining the economical advantages of quantity production. Whether this is at present done efficiently or not is an open question. I have met more than one builder who has told me that his labor experiences with ready-cut houses have shown him that the extra time involved in sorting out and gathering together the materials, following of codes in framing, etc., more than offsets any labor advantages effected by quantity production.

"This fault, and it is a big one, may well be solved in future years by an extension of corporation or mail-order activities to the actual erection of the house, as well as a selling of the materials. By establishing branch construction offices and material yards in various centers it would be possible not only to effect the saving coincident with quantity production, but also to effect the greater saving that goes with quantity assembling or erection.

"By standardizing designs, by standardizing the shaping of the materials entering into these designs, and by further standardizing the erection or assembling of the materials, undoubted great economies could be effected. . . . . .

"With standardization there will probably develop a tendency for more stable fashions in house designs. In many localities the house of ten, or even five, years ago is out of date and thrown in the discard by the fashionably inclined."

Is this standardization a good thing for the trade, the writer goes on to inquire. If carried to its extreme, it will tend, he asserts, to eliminate architects, builders, and dealers as independent workers. Instead, these men will be employed by large corporations. Fly-by-night contractors and impractical architects will tend to disappear and the benefits of quantity production become wide-spread. He goes on:

"Is architecture as an individualistic expression of the owner, then, not worth while? An architect writes in a lumber paper: 'Architecture, as I know it, is a luxury. I burn the midnight bulb to help make it so for my wealthy clients.'

"The architect who makes mere ornate beauty his aim in order to please a wealthy client is an architectural degenerate. Beautiful architecture often means a compromise between mere beauty and practical convenience, yet the two are not inseparable. . . . . . .

"Strongly, indeed, do I feel that architecture and building, as separate professions, will never disappear in spite of standardization tendencies. The man who can afford to buy, not rent, a house has certain definite ideas that he wants for the personal convenience of himself and his wife. If he can afford it, he will pay extra for those conveniences. Again, just as many a custom-made suit is rivaled in fit and material by a ready-made suit, but bought in spite of the higher price because of the greater distinction of its possession, just so will the individually designed house retain much of its popularity.

"It is no use shutting our eyes to the growing tendency to, first, standardizing plans and designs; secondly, to standardizing structural shapes; and thirdly, to the standardization of methods of erection.

"By realizing and understanding fully these tendencies of to-day it is possible for us to so shape these tendencies as to make them more useful than would otherwise be possible, and yet to maintain our own business individuality by catering to the class which can never be satisfied by standardization."

## PLANK RAILROADS FOR LUMBER TRUCKS

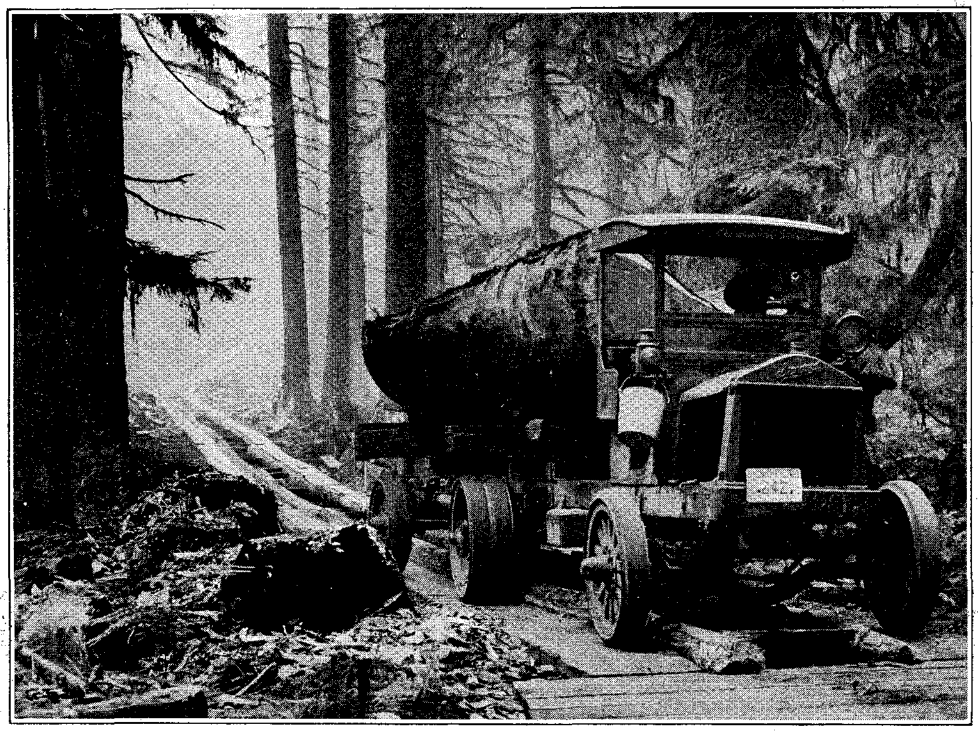
HOW HEAVILY LOADED MOTOR-TRUCKS have been bringing out spruce for airplanes in the Pacific Northwest, over unstable soils and through mountainous country, is related by a contributor to *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, December 26). This was effected, we are told, by the construction of specially designed plank roads, of which the most interesting were built like a railway, with a line of planks for the wheels on each side, and guards on the inside of each line to keep the wheels from running off. High efficiency and a low cost of maintenance for the trucks are reported, according to the editor of the magazine named above, despite heavy grades and overloads. We read:

"Plank roads constructed at moderate cost made it feasible to get motor-trucks into many of the thinly scattered stands of spruce along the north Pacific coast, and without the motor-truck or some other form of mobile and quick transportation spruce from these forests could not have been brought out at the rate required by the Government's Spruce Production Division. Thus, plank roads suddenly became of greater importance, perhaps, than ever before, and various improvements in design and construction were developed. It is notable that, contrary to the usual practise on temporary roads, accurate location surveys with transit were made under the direction of an engineer. This has been particularly worth while, because of its effect in decreasing first cost and maintenance of the planked surface. A great decrease in tire wear on plank roads, as compared with gravel surfaces, is also reported.

"Two types of construction are used on these roads. In one the planks are placed crosswise, while the other calls for longitudinal planking and is known as the 'fore-and-aft' type. For the former type eight-foot plank were used at first, supported on stringers placed under the lines that the wheel treads would follow. This did not allow much margin of safety, so ten-foot planking was tried. On this wider road-bed, however, the drivers did not keep over the stringers, and this greatly increased the cost of maintaining the roads. To overcome this, the standard width was again placed at eight feet for tangents and the 'fore-and-aft' design was improved and used on all grades less than four per cent. Where grades are steeper cross planking is considered necessary, to avoid slipping in wet weather.

"What is considered a great improvement in the 'fore-and-aft' construction was effected by putting guard-rails in the center at the inner edges of the plank tracks, where they could be cross-braced. This is found to constitute a very safe type of construction, strong and stable, which does not require as many plank as the crosswise type. The guard-rails must not extend more than six inches above the plank, so that they will clear the brake rims of the trucks. The turnouts are put in every five hundred feet on tangents, and on all curves which do not admit of a clear view to the next turn.

"Motor-trucks have been used both in the construction work and in the actual delivery of spruce logs from regions where the spruce stand is light, and are reported to have proved very effective."



Courtesy of "The Engineering News-Record," New York.

ALMOST A RAILROAD FOR LUMBER TRUCKS.

The "fore-and-aft" plank road, with well-braced guard-rails in the center.

## THE POWER OF WORDS

THE ABILITY OF BIG WORDS to inspire respect, when the same idea exprest in ordinary terms would fail to impress the hearer, has often been noted. A writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, December 28) notes that this seems to be well understood by the exploiters of nostrums—whether for physicians' prescription or for direct consumption by the public. This thought is inspired, he says, by reading the label of a proprietary brand of clay poultice which informs the world that the base of this marvel is "composed of the finest anhydrous and levigated argillaceous mineral." He goes on:

"It would be fatal, commercially speaking of course, to tell the public what it could, but probably will not, easily find out by looking in the dictionary, that this specimen of exuberant verbosity simply means that the base of the product is nothing more miraculous than dried and finely powdered clay. But how much more sonorous, how much more awe-inspiring, how much more suggestive of incantations and the witch-caldron: 'anhydrous and levigated argillaceous mineral.' One can not help feeling that 'Professor' Samuels, the shrewd and genial quack who dispensed a pinch each of salt and sugar in hydrant water ($5 for 2 ounces), made a mistake in not taking the public into his confidence ('patent-medicinally' speaking) by telling them the composition of his panacea. With perfect truth he might have said, for instance:

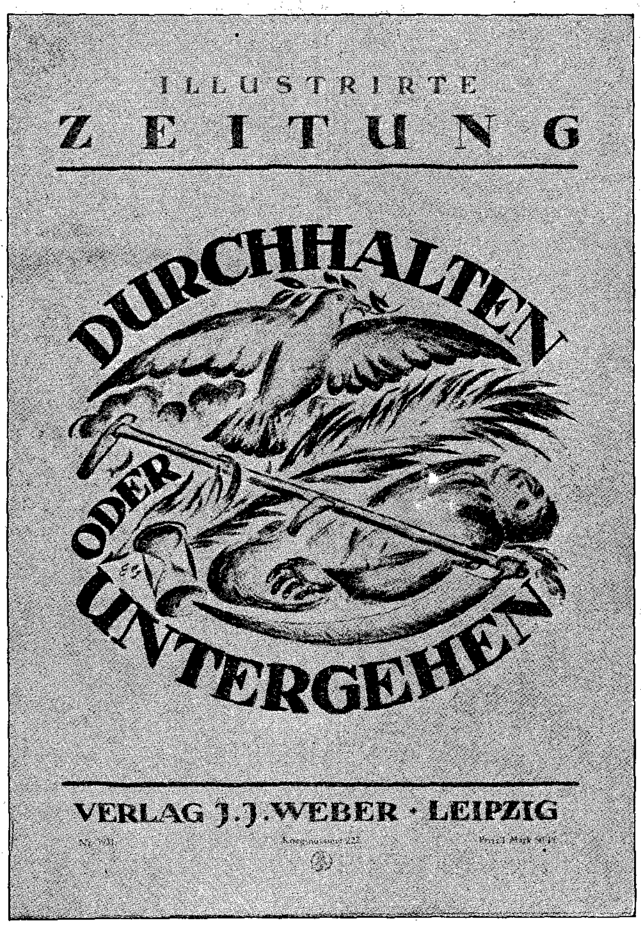
"'My preparation is composed of minimal quantities of a member of the disaccharid carbohydrates, derived from the hexoses and capable of yielding two hexose molecules by hydrolysis, having as a general formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and crystallizing in monoclinic prisms, together with an interesting chemical combination of natrium and chlorin, which, in its natural state, forms anhydrous, cubical, or octahedral white crystals. These are dissolved in a colorless, limpid fluid compounded of hydrogen and oxygen.'

"Thus might Samuels, taking a leaf out of the note-book of the clay-poultice exploiters, have avoided the charge that he was unwilling to let the public know what he was selling. He might, conceivably, have imprest physicians of a certain type! A seeming frankness is the order of the day in advertising 'patent medicines'; does not the public know full well that the base of the wonder-working poultice is 'anhydrous and levigated argillaceous mineral'? What more can it ask?"

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## A GERMAN PAPER PREPARING FOR THE DELUGE

"A THEATRICAL PROGRAM, distributed to the spectators of the drama beforehand to enable them the better to comprehend it," is the sardonic characterization which a French critic applies to the *Illustrirte Zeitung's* astonishing issue of October 31, which appeared just before the German collapse. Writing in the Paris *Illustration*, the French commentator turns the leaves of the famous German periodical with wonder and amazement. "Everything in the number is revelatory," he exclaims. "For the first time since the creation of the first war-issue—this is *Kriegsnummer 222*—the journal has cast aside its military uniform . . . that bellicose suit of armor which served it for a cover." No longer does it flaunt "aggressive symbols," nor display "menacing decorations, its pointed guns, panoplies of arms, smoking torches, cathedrals in ruins, bombs, grenades, torpedoes, and imperial monograms." The paper even abandons its "metallic color, those reflections of bronze and steel which gave to each issue the character of a weapon or a projectile, and revealed a propaganda rather forged than written." Instead the cover is white, "white as the flag whose folds were to be given to the breeze the following week," and its adornment was a strange design in which the writer tries to divine a meaning:



THE CRYPTIC COVER.

Showing the design on the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig), with the motto: "Hold Fast or Go Under."

"Under a funereal palm lies a corpse with shriveled hands. Father Time has let fall his bloody scythe across the body and his hour-glass lies overturned at its feet. And one beholds a dove, bearing in its beak an olive-branch of the loveliest green, spreading its wings and flying toward the heavens. This singular picture is surrounded by an inscription in fat letters: *Hold Fast or Go Under!*

"This inscription does not clearly indicate the meaning of this allegorical composition. What did the artist mean to suggest? This overturned hour-glass, this scythe whose blade runs athwart the field of vision and separates the superposed symbols of war and peace, seem to indicate that the times have changed, that the hour of bloody sacrifice is past, and that, thanks to the heroes who have been immolated, the era of peace is about to open.

"Or did the artist mean, on the contrary, by setting these two images opposite each other, to cry aloud to his compatriots: 'The choice of these two destinies is yours. Hold fast, and thus enter into a beneficent peace, or else become like unto this corpse which the scythe of Saturn has but now cut down'? . . . The thought remains obscure, but the device plainly indicates the abdication of every proud illusion. Germany avows that she is menaced with death and has no longer any ambition further than to collect her forces for a desperate resistance. Her sole ideal is to cling to the edge of the precipice to avoid rolling into the abyss.

"The whole number confirms this impression. It is a tremendous clamor of alarm, a piercing cry of anguish. 'The Fatherland is in danger!' A bitter pessimism is revealed in every drawing and every article. The tone is so lugubrious, so strongly disabused, so funereal, that at first one is astonished that the censorship should have authorized such public lamentations. And then one begins to comprehend, little by little, that this display of sorrows indicates, perhaps, a secret desire to galvanize into new life the weakened national sentiment. The picture is darkened and the tragic descriptions are multiplied in order to cause a desperate rebound of the deadened patriotism. 'Unless you hold fast the Allies will come among you; they will bring with them fire and blood, they will massacre women, children, and old men, they will burn your cities and lay waste your fields, they will ruin you, starve you, and enslave you. Behold these frightful pictures, look upon the river of blood which is about to drown you; gaze—supreme humiliation!—upon the ferocious African troops armed with whips who will drive before them the miserable herd of German workmen. All this is what you may expect to-morrow if you give way to your lassitude!'"

Such is the language seen by the French interpreter in this semiofficial review; and he thinks it "betrays the mortal anxiety of the governing classes with respect to the morale of the country. The German people seems to have become a demoralized child who must be threatened with the giant *Fee-fa-fum* in order to rouse him from his discouragement and prostration." The despair is so great that this desperate propaganda reaches the most puerile degree of hyperbole, some of which are reproduced and interpreted:

"Poor Germania is menaced indeed with the arrival of the Ogre. If she casts a glance upon these sinister pictures she might cry out like one of the heroes of French comedy, 'But I'm not going to die yet!' And few illusions are left her, in fact, as to the fate which awaits her. Here is a nightmare vision: The German people is represented by a naked man with contorted features and contracted muscles striving desperately to rise from the ground while a gigantic and monstrous foot, that of the Allies, crushes his neck deep into the mud! Again, here is the god Mars with ferocious visage, darkening the entire heavens with his gesture of death, looming above the innocent Bavarian or Saxon villagers, peacefully at work in their fields, and putting the torch to their dwellings. Further on is a crew of German workmen, driven by whips on their way to reconstruct the sacked villages of Belgium and northern France. In another place are seen prisoners of war who have been brutally treated by colonial troops and are on their way to die wretchedly in a Swiss sanatorium! The decorations of the pages are men weighted with chains and women in tears, and they have even sought out in the Leipzig Museum a picture by Hubert Herkomer representing a tribe of emigrants groveling in a barracks, in the midst of their dogs and their brats, in order to mark it with the legend, 'See the fate they hope for us!'"

The text of the article, we are told, strikes the same note: "Have a fear of the savage fury of the invaders! The colored troops will try to exterminate us all! Germany will be blotted from the roll of nations. They wish to annihilate us. Our commerce will never be revived! England has sworn to destroy us." And then there are touching elegies: "Poor Germany! Thy genius must not disappear from the earth. That would be too cruel a loss for the human race. For we are the most religious, the most upright, the most just, and most cultivated nation of Europe. We have founded our policies upon justice. Our defeat would be a great misfortune for humanity. But it is our hope that mind will triumph over matter! . . ." More than this:

> "The workmen, too, are told that the defeat of Germany would mean an end to the great schemes of social progress which have their welfare in view! The peasants are told that defeat means famine and disease. Petty clerks are reminded that it will mean too high a cost of living. Merchants and industrials are warned that it means the ruin of their business. . . . In short, an effort is made to find a sensitive point in each category of patriots.
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> "And the haunting fear of invasion and forced expiation is found again in a tale by Hans Natoneck, in which we are shown a good citizen of Frankfort having a horrible dream: the Allies crossing the Rhine in three places; the Cologne Cathedral bombarded and half in ruins; Essen evacuated and all lines of communication cut—the poor wretch gasping with horror at the martyrdom of his country until he awakes and finds it only a nightmare!
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> "Finally, a characteristic document puts a final touch to the psychologic value of this number. It is a composition by Walther Hammer, reproduced on the first page and representing a crowd gathered in a square. It is night; the sky is threatening; the houses are dark. An arc light throws its harsh rays upon the close-prest heads and shoulders of the throng. Here are workmen, women of the people, mourners, disarmed soldiers, melancholy wounded men, forlorn and wretched old men. They are drinking in the words of a sort of popular tribune, an orator of the streets, mounted upon a post and holding out his arm with a tragic air; the wind flutters his long hair (it is intended to indicate that he is an intellectual; his head is not shorn *à la* the Prussians!) and flaps the tails of his coat.
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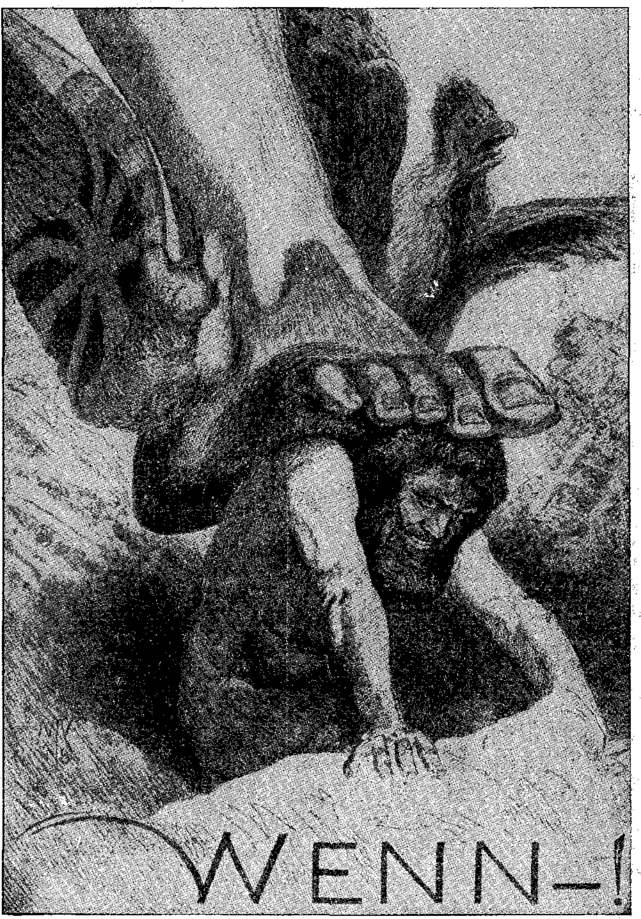
> "And he cries out, 'The fate of Germany is in the hands of all of us!' There is no longer any question of protection by the good old German god, by the genius of the Emperor, by the talent of Hindenburg, by the invincibility of the German sword! We behold no triumphant officer (for the first time since the beginning of the war, perhaps, there is not to be found a single portrait of any military chief in this number!)—there are no arms and no dazzling uniforms to be seen. The army is represented only by its victims, wounded men with bandaged heads, bent with grief! The whole stormy composition is treated in a tone of terror and of menace: it is truly the wind of the Day of Judgment!"

To any one who knows the character and manner of such a publication as the *Illustrirte Zeitung,* observes the French writer, a number like this is a rarely eloquent document. Shatteringly abrupt is the descent from the periodical's former bellicose altitudes to the depths of despair revealed in this issue of October 31:

> "It is consecrated to the downfall of militarism in a deceived and wasted people. The men responsible for its make-up last month had already declared the failure of the Kaiser and his General Staff. They have visibly escaped from the power of their former lords, for they no longer seek to protect the self-esteem of the latter. Perhaps they were already freed from the control of the military censor! . . . One asks himself, in fact, how an officer could have dared to authorize this vision of a hopeless Germany who has lost faith in her idols and is seeking to rear the structure of the national safety upon purely civil bases! What sorry reading for the Junkers! . . . This highly instructive number should be kept and compared with those that appeared in the periods of success."

## MR. ROOSEVELT IN LITERATURE

LITERATURE HAS BEEN THE LURE of two of our recent Presidents, and Mr. Roosevelt as one of them outranks the other in the number of his published works, if the variety of his labors as a statesman falls below the achievements of Mr. Wilson. The Syracuse *Herald* points to thirty works "worthy of the attention of discriminating readers" in the bibliography of Mr. Roosevelt, and the New York *Times* thinks "few men deserving so well as Theodore Roosevelt to be characterized as men of action have written as much as he, and still fewer of them have written as well—with as much both of lucidity and elegance, as much of fervor and of obvious pleasure in the sedentary art." The wide field of his work, "for one engaged in doing the things that provide material for others to write about," also seems "amazing" to this surveyor. As it was hard to tell "what were his vocations and what his avocations," so this writer is equally puzzled "whether it was as a historian, a statesman, or a naturalist that Roosevelt the writer found his most congenial and grateful domain." The writer ventures a surmise:



GERMAN VIEW OF GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

Crushed by the heel of Britain, while the French cock alongside crows, the German people struggles up from the earth.

> "Probably there will be no final verdict on that question, but several, each reached through the personal taste or preference of the judges. Yet it is at least the safest, or least dangerous, prophecy to say that of all the Colonel's many books his innumerable magazine and newspaper articles, those devoted to what used to be called natural history—to his observations of, and adventures among, animals, birds, and fishes—most nearly approached to perfection in style and content, will live longest, and have in the future the most numerous and most appreciative readers.
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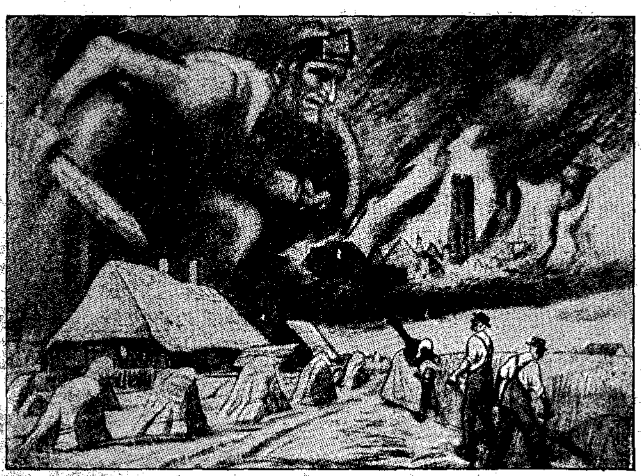
> "Colonel Roosevelt would not have claimed—indeed, he expressly disclaimed—the making of any notable additions to the stock of knowledge in this branch of science, but he was able to put on paper and to make others feel the interest felt by

himself in the wild creatures of the earth. None could tell a hunting story better than he, and if he lacked the touch of mysticism and poetry so highly valued by the devotees of W. H. Hudson, he did not lack the realism which some can not find in Hudson's work and miss to such an extent that they do not admire the ex-Argentinian at all."

Before entering upon a wider survey of Mr. Roosevelt's writing, the Syracuse *Herald* pays a compliment to his style, showing how it was "marked by a vigorous driving power, by clarity of statement, and at times by a dogmatic assertiveness which seemed in nearly every case to fit his theme. In not a few passages, particularly in his works on adventure and exploration, he rose to lofty heights of eloquence; but as a rule he took no pains to veneer his writings with rhetorical polish." Thence it turns to some more detailed consideration:



AS THE GERMANS COME TO SEE WAR.

While the menace of the war-god blackens the sky, they plead for the protection of their fields and firesides. So their leading illustrated paper pictures them.

> "His earliest published volume was his 'History of the War of 1812,' issued in 1882, when he was only twenty-four; and three years later this was followed by his 'Hunting Trips of a Ranchman,' wherein he made his initial literary study of a subject which was to him always full of fascinating interest and on which he was qualified by experience and intimate observation to write with real authority. In his subsequent volumes, 'The Winning of the West,' which was in some respects the most notable of his literary productions, he elaborated the results of his personal inquiries and exhaustive reading in a wonderfully vivid and enlightening picture of Western life and evolution. Supplementing and diversifying these reviews of Western development, adventure, and enterprise was an appealing series of volumes from his pen setting forth his experiences as a huntsman and a student of wild life in Africa and in our own trans-Rockian States and former Territories.
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> "Roosevelt wrote three biographies, with Thomas H. Benton, Gouverneur Morris, and Oliver Cromwell as his respective themes. Cromwell's career evidently captivated him in the same way and for the same general reason as it captivated Thomas Carlyle—by its apotheosis of force and daring. The two American statesmen whose records he discust were as dissimilar in character as they were far removed in time and habitat; yet it was a tribute to Roosevelt's versatility and to the broad sweep of his reminiscent interest that he surveyed their life stories with equal skill. Benton was a perfect flower of the nascent civilization of the Southwestern frontier in the first half of the nineteenth century, and that alone explains why Roosevelt found in him a congenial object of analysis. One is inclined to wonder, however, why he selected Benton for his biography instead of Benton's political chief for many years, Andrew Jackson, who in some of his salient characteristics was more nearly Roosevelt's prototype than any other of the Presidents. One can account for it only on the ground that Benton's later career, when he blossomed into a determined obstructionist of the extension of slavery, turned the balance in his favor as against Jackson, in the mind of the author.
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> "The books that bear Theodore Roosevelt's name on the frontispiece, respectable tho they are in number and superior in quality, constitute but a minor proportion of his contributions to the literature of our time. His mental industry was as prodigious as the variety of topics that engaged his attention. He surpassed all the Presidents in the volume of his writings for the newspaper and periodical press, at least after his entrance into the White House; and no essayist or literary contributor of any official or unofficial station has excelled what may be called his diversification of subjects thus discust, ranging from a fascinating study of the bird migrants that visit the White House grounds in the course of a year to a profound treatise on early Gaelic literature."

As a phrase-maker Mr. Roosevelt furnished much quotable matter, and whether these are to be found in the anthology of "literary gems" the future will decide. The Chicago *Tribune* throws out a scoop-net and gathers in a goodly squirming catch, including "pussy-foot," "weasel words," several variations of "falsifier," "the short and ugly word," "fifty-fifty allegiance," "rubber-stamp Congress," "speak softly, but carry a big stick," "the square deal," "malefactors of great wealth," "Perdicaris alive, or Raisuli dead," "the strenuous life," "my hat's in the ring," "mollycoddle," "pussyfooter," "bully," "Ananias club," "deelighted," "muckraker," "we fought at Armageddon," "an out-patient of Bedlam," "Mr. Two-Face," "every reform movement has a fringe of lunacy," "predatory wealth."

## ARE MUSICIANS CRANKS?

HAVE YOU EVER had occasion to call a musician "a crank"? Perhaps you can aid one of our musical journals in its inquiry why these indispensable members of our society are so termed by those outside their class. It was Savage Landor, we believe, who once paid them the compliment of declaring they had "the brain of a rabbit and the heart of a lizzard"—a snarl that, they would retort, qualifies him for the description accorded them. *The Musical Courier* (New York) thinks "the fault lies in the art of music itself, which is so exclusive that it does not lead the mind to the study of science, literature, history, or life in general." It is contended by this writer that "so far as music is concerned, it could exist in a world of its own, where there was nothing but music"; and we leave him to the tender mercies of the physicist who will think perhaps that he has sometime had to be consulted before music was brought to its present stage of development. Also to the mathematician, who might claim a hand in Beethoven's symphonies; to say nothing of Strauss, who might find himself, by this means, shut up in a vacuum. The writer supposes he makes his point by asserting that the painter "could not paint a picture of any interest or value without going outside the art of painting for a subject. The writer of prose or poetry must go still further afield for his subject-matter. . . . The art of literature is more reflective, whereas the painter's art is more one of perception than reflection, and the musical art is one of feeling." If the writer does not always reason impeccably, he at least knows his musician from a human standpoint, and his analysis may awaken sympathy for a somewhat maligned if also much-belauded member of society:

> "There is no particular reason why a musician should be more of a crank than a poet or a painter is. Perhaps he is not. We happen to meet more musicians than poets; that is all. We are told that musicians are cranks because we are supposed to set the erring feet of cranks on the track of propriety again.
>
> "The musician must be a man of fine and sensitive feeling. He should be a man of temperament with a good nervous system. If he has not these qualities, he will not be a musician of eminence even tho he has the brain of a Darwin and the knowledge of a Humboldt. In addition to being a man of nervous sensibility, he must spend many hours, days, and years in acquiring the mastery of an art that is extremely exclusive and which does not broaden his knowledge of the world outside of music.
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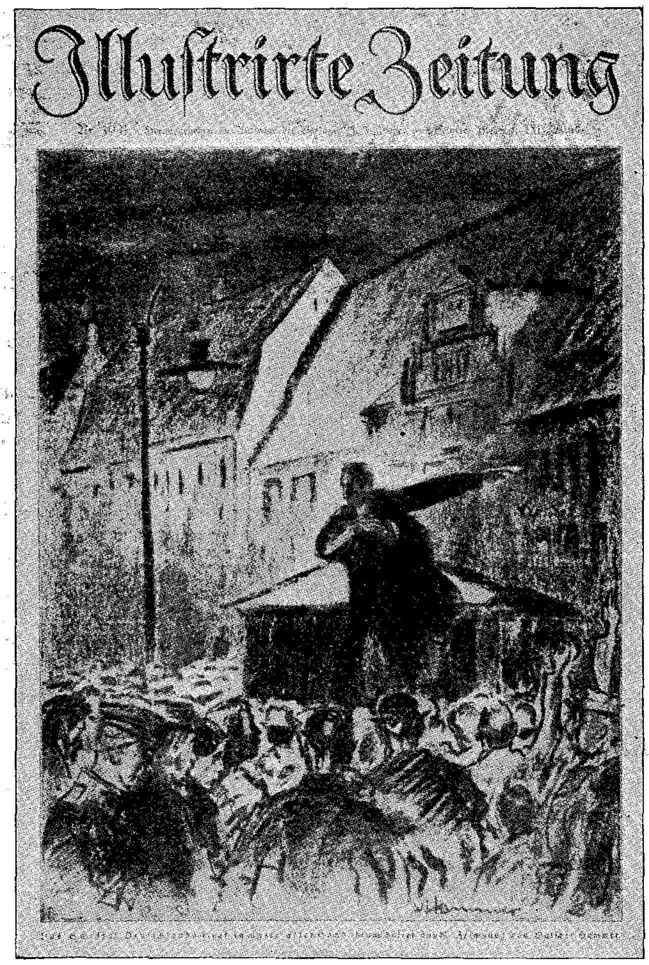
> "Being thus by nature and by training segregated from the average man, the average man calls the musician a crank—which, of course, is a compliment in one sense. For if the

musician was not different from the ordinary man in some ways, he would be only an ordinary, unpoetic, unmusical, unemotional man himself, in which case he would be a poor musician.

"But we do not intend to defend crankiness as a quality to be desired for its own sake. We are prepared to excuse the crankiness that sometimes results from supersensitiveness, provided the crankiness goes along with high artistic merit. We think that by far the greater number of musicians are too narrow in their sympathies and need a better general education and knowledge of business. The musician has to deal with the business manager as business man. He has to appear before the manager as an amateur in the manager's art, and the result is that the manager exclaims, 'What a set of cranks these musicians are!' How would the manager appear if he had to go into the orchestra or on the stage with a musical instrument?

"Notwithstanding the fact that musicians are engaged for the purpose of furnishing the music and giving their best services for the money paid them by the management, the management now and then calls the musicians cranks because they attach so much importance to their musical performances."



THE WARNING OF TO-DAY IN GERMANY.

Under the caption, "The Great Evening in Germany," the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung* forewarns the dominance of the radical agitator.

The writer will admit "no distinction" *per se* in being a musician or a banker or a doctor or a politician. "Too many musical cranks firmly believe that there is a special halo for the man called to make music," he says, but "the great art is to be good at the chosen art or trade." Yes—

"Beethoven was a crank if ever there was one. Fortunately, however, he was also an excellent musician, tho the musicianship was not the crankiness. Is that point clear? When he threw eggs at the cook he was a crank. What was he when he composed his symphonies?

"Wagner was a crank—of course he was! He talked incessantly about himself and wrote about 'I' and 'me' and 'my' all the time. No one would have put up with him if he had not written his great works of genius, which are not cranky, except in being above and beyond all other musical works for the theater.

"Gluck was a crank. He threw his wig at a singer and did other things that the gentlemen of Paris considered to be very unconventional.

"Handel was a crank, so it is said, because he threatened to throw an artist out of the window when she would not sing his music the way he wrote it. We do not know what an ordinary man would have done under the same circumstances, because the ordinary man is not a crank and does not write music like Handel's.

"Paganini was one of the greatest cranks on record. He also played the violin extremely well."

History is full of eminent cranks who followed various professions, the writer observes, and some of them were killed for their crankiness. However, the crank with his little peculiarities we have always with us:

"A crank never seems to be able to recognize his peculiarities, unfortunately. No doubt Burns had a crank in mind when he wished that some power would give us the gift of seeing ourselves as others see us. A man is on the safe side, however, when he gets the idea into his head that his business is of no more importance to the world in general than the other man's business is. Too many musicians believe that it would be a tragedy for them to give up music and go into the shoe business. But would it? Not if they could live with more comfort and give their children a better education."

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### "ADVANCED" POETS CONDEMNED BY MR. HEARST—

Poets who write in ways that seem strange to conservative critics and the common run of readers are attacked from a new angle by Mr. Hearst's Chicago *Examiner*. The "advanced" poets, those with an aversion not only for rime, but for syntax also, are criticized because they are not really interested in life, either as it is or as it might be. Amy Lowell, by some considered the leader of the poetical advance-guard of our day, started the difficulty by her recent pronouncement to the effect that "the poets are always the advance-guard of literature; the advance-guard of life." *The Examiner* proceeds with the examination:

"Miss Lowell, whose brother is president of Harvard University, has been illustrating her dictum herself recently. The opening paragraph of one of her more ambitious 'poems' runs as follows:

"'*Due east, far west. Distant as are the nests of the opposite winds. Removed as fire and water are, as the clouds and the roots of the hills, as the wiles of youth and age. Let the key-guns be mounted, make a brave show of waging war and pry off the lid of Pandora's box once more. Get in at any cost, and let out a little, so it seems. But wait, wait—there is much to follow through the Great Gate!*'

"As far as the form of this is concerned, we give in. This is certainly either the 'advance-guard of literature,' unless, perhaps, it is a straggler who has remained too long in the wine-shop and is now stumbling along in the rear trying to catch up. It is certainly one or the other. Of course, it is not wholly clear. Gertrude Stein's well-known lyric of ten years or so ago, beginning 'Canned tomatoes, ale, Sheboygan, asthma, colored lights,' was simpler and more readable, certainly. But let us give the more modern lady the benefit of the doubt; let us admit that the noble phrase, 'Get in at any cost, and let out a little, so it seems,' is literature's advance-guard. Is it life's?

"Just what may be objected to in these self-centered, pompous, priggish, 'modern' poets is that they care nothing about life. What is going on in the world, what people are thinking of, what we are all wondering, they despise. They not only get their inspiration from the petty and the obscure—Browning did that—but they fail entirely to show what the little and the obscure mean in the scheme of things. Straws show how the wind is blowing, but the 'modern' poets are not interested in the wind, but in the color of the straw. They will write you a poem on that—

*The yellow straw—*
*My heavens, I have made a wonderful discovery.*
*This straw, it is like—*
*It is like—*
*It is like other straws.*
*There is here a thought.*

"But what the wind means, or where or why it is blowing, they don't care in the least, and they don't care for anybody who does care."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## "MORALE CENTERS" TO REPLACE SALOONS

THE END OF THE WAR, the end of the saloon, the existence of a number of organizations to keep up our military and civilian morale—in these three factors philanthropists are pointing out the opportunity for a tremendous change and improvement in our social structure. For years, considering one aspect of the matter, the subject of substitutes for the saloon has been agitated. Now one of the most important steps in the introduction of a substitute is by way of accomplishment. "The Red Cross, the Library Associations, the Christian Associations, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Societies, and the War-Camp Activities branch of the national Government have all been working hand in glove to supply our soldiers at home and abroad with recreational opportunities which will banish the tedium of camp-life and offset the allurements of vice." To banish tedium, to keep up morale, are prime needs in the saloon-substitute that must take the place of the "poor man's club," now soon to be put out of existence. One effort in this line, made by the Salvation Army, is shown in the accompanying illustrations.

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"BAR" OF SALVATION ARMY HUT IN UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

"Morale Centers" such as this, which is significantly located opposite one of the city's largest saloons, are urged as successors of the saloon throughout the country.

"An immense advantage accrues from the fact that much of this 'morale' work has been done in our own land, and under home conditions, as well as abroad," Dr. Raymond Calkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Cambridge, Mass., points out in *The Survey* (New York):

"It has been done under our own eyes and in our own American communities. Not only in the segregation of the camp, but in the more normal life of communities near which large bodies of men in training for Army and Navy have been found, service clubs, canteens, huts, and other social centers have been organized, where men in great numbers have gathered and have found wholesome opportunities for recreation and fellowship. A double discovery has been made. Welfare organizations have discovered that they can do this thing; and the men have discovered that they do not need liquor in order to have, in a real sense, 'the best kind of a time.'

"To these promising conditions another astonishing factor must now be added. On July 1, 1919, the liquor-saloon as an institution will cease to exist. By Federal law it can not again open its doors until demobilization is complete. By that time there is every probability that national prohibition will have been written into the Constitution of the United States. Suddenly, as it seems, this immense social revolution has taken place. What to many competent observers a few short years ago seemed impracticable and impossible of attainment, however desirable in itself, has to-day come true. The growing sense of impatience and of indignation at the waste of human life and character by the use of intoxicating liquor, reenforced by the general demand for efficiency and conservation created by the war, has resulted in a tidal wave of moral sentiment which has swept the liquor saloon out of existence. No longer will it operate either as a center of crime, or as a source of sociability for our American population.

"Here, then, is the extraordinary and unlooked-for opportunity which now presents itself to our civic conscience. Without the competition of the saloon, and with the experience, the unified effort, and the undoubted success which have come through our war-camp activities at home and abroad, it would seem as if a solution of this social problem were at last within our grasp.

"No time should be lost in clinching this victory for the social welfare of our American population. Troop-ships are now returning nearly every day. Men who have known the restraints, the discipline, the moral control of camp-life, are being landed on our shores by the thousand. Demobilization from camps at home is proceeding at a rapid rate. Just as rapid is the demobilization of the liquor forces. Liquor-dealers are not renewing their licenses because of heavy taxes and in expectation of prohibition before the year is over. The supply of beer, no longer manufactured, is expected to give out by spring, and wholesale dealers are rapidly selling off their wares. The men already accustomed to sociability without liquor will be ready for its continuance when liquor no longer can be had."

To the poor, those whom we have always with us and who are called upon often enough to endure privations and fight battles no less deadly than our soldiers will leave behind in Europe, relief centers supplying cheerful company, chocolates, cigarets, and moving pictures might be a godsend, declares the New York *Evening Post.* What we have found good for our fighters may we not find it good to supply to our slums? *The Post* urges that we supply this "'Morale' for the Poor":

"In factory towns, desolate hill settlements, and in slums unnumbered, people lead, as a matter of course, cheerless lives. Civic pity seldom goes to the extent of supplying them with the practical aids to morale which we have energetically sought to give our soldiers and sailors. Yet there is no reason why this quality—which, tho we name it spiritual, we confidently undertake to create by material means—should not be profitable to the civilian. We have trusted Uncle Sam to buy the necessities for our fighters, and have from private purses gladly given millions to provide what luxuries were possible—the more frivolous the better. When it comes to keeping our boys in good spirits, we stop at nothing.

"We have expected the poor, who have often to fight sickness along with poverty, fairly to scintillate gratitude and fresh courage upon being presented with a sack of coal. Bread alone will not give the soldier endurance, and every nation has been careful to supply him with chocolate, cigarets, and moving pictures; and the Salvation Army considered 'social work' well lost for the sake of making doughnuts and apple pies for homesick lads in uniform. Yet if men who are supported by the consciousness of a great mission and the knowledge that it is brief, and therefore possible to be borne, need these things, the unfortunates who have never since birth been in fighting trim must find it hard to contend with fate in places where morale is not a subject of concern, and warmth, food, and clothing are only to be had through unceasing struggle."

"Morale," argues this authority, is one of the recent discoveries of the war, and has never had a fair trial in this country. "Moralizing has been its depressing substitute." The writer continues:

"We were aware that the poor enjoyed the pleasant features of life, but it would be foolish to give them those without the bare necessities; and since it was impossible to get the money for the necessities, it has often seemed simplest to leave poverty to its teeming solitudes. Yet no relief project looked more forbidding than that of furnishing chocolate and Broadway vaudeville to boys in the trenches. . . . Some lessons we have memorized. One is that no social scheme is final. Another, that generosity is more common than we had fancied. And another, that cheerfulness backed up by comradeship can oppose circumstances of terror and suffering, and emerge victor. If morale brought our armies through last March, it might be entered for a bout with the slums."

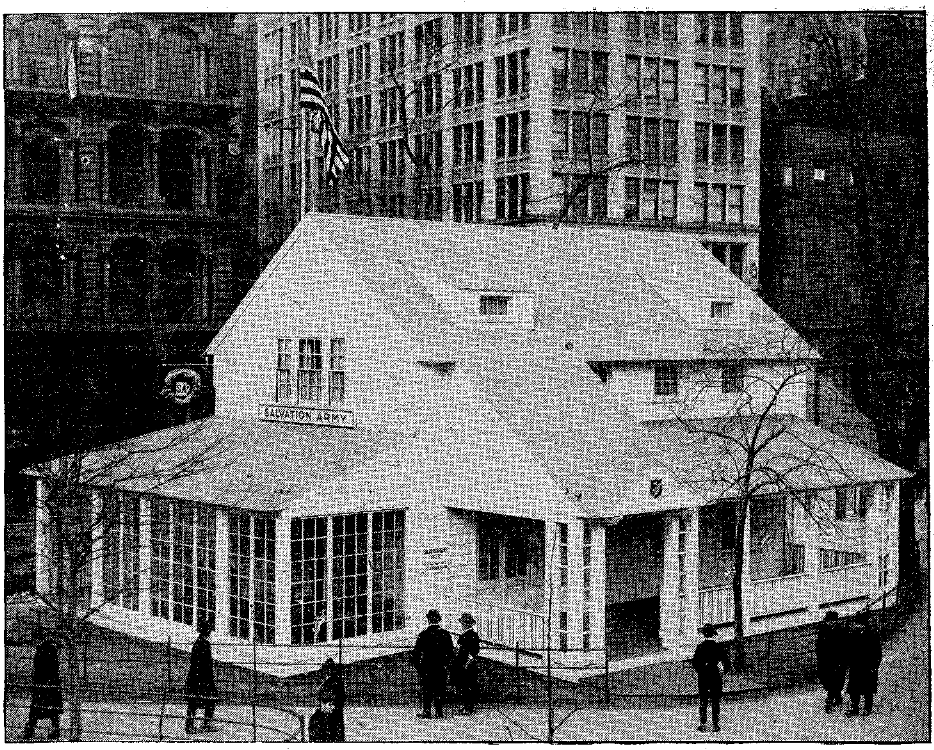
In one locality, at least, the question of "morale center" *versus* saloon has gone beyond the theorizing stage. An experiment indicating the possibilities of work in this direction is described by a writer in the New York *Times:*

"Under the auspices of the Lenox Hill Settlement, the United Community Club is now installed at 404 East Sixty-fourth Street in the premises lately occupied by the Suburban Café, which was one of the best-patronized saloons in the neighborhood. The movement of taking over abandoned saloons and turning them into clubs for men and boys has been started and financed by a gentleman who prefers to have his name not mentioned. The work is under the direction and control of Miss Rosalie Manning, head worker of the settlement.

"This club is the third of the kind to be started in a week. The aim of this work is not to do away with the gang spirit, but to establish gathering-places where the gang-spirit may be led and directed. The rooms have been changed but little since they were barrooms. The bar is in evidence as before, and in the back room are pool and billiard-tables.

"The boys' club at 321 East Seventy-first Street was up to three weeks ago the Little Bohemian Café and the scene of many disorders. Any night now seventy or more boys between the ages of ten and twenty-one may be seen there playing pool, billiards, checkers, and other games, and boxing and wrestling. The recreational games and sports are under the direction of A. W. Hendrian, physical director.

"E. F. Hanaburgh, organizer and director of all the clubs, said that money had been supplied for a great number of other meeting-rooms, and that just as soon as other saloons are abandoned, for the unidentified philanthropist has stipulated that only barrooms shall be used, more new clubs would be organized throughout the district."



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TYPICAL "GUEST HUT," A REPLICA OF THOSE USED IN FRANCE.

This tidy building contains, among other things, the "bar" shown on the preceding page.

## ENGLISH CHURCH CHAMPIONS LABOR

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES in the whole modern social fabric, including concessions to labor that might fairly be called socialistic, are advocated in the report of a sweeping review of the status of religion in England, conducted under the auspices of the Established Church. The last of the so-called "Archbishops' Five Committees of Inquiry" has published its findings under the title of "Christianity's Industrial Problems," being the result of an order "To consider and report upon the ways in which the Church may best commend the teaching of Christ to those who are seeking to solve the problems of industrial life." The chairman of this committee was the Bishop of Winchester, and the membership included the Master of Baliol, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of Peterborough, together with churchmen of lesser prominence, and several social workers.

The key-note of the report is struck in the introduction by Dr. Talbot, wherein, says the London *Times:*

"It is confest that in the past the Church has shown an undue subservience to the possessing, employing, and governing classes, and its deeper fault may have been a want of faith in its own principles, the principles of its Master's teaching. . . . The first paragraph declares that the committee can not conceal either from themselves or from others that the traditions, prejudices, and customs of the 'industrial epoch' in the history of our country have in manifold ways violated Christian principles even flagrantly, and that the sacrifices involved in making a fresh start will be great and difficult."

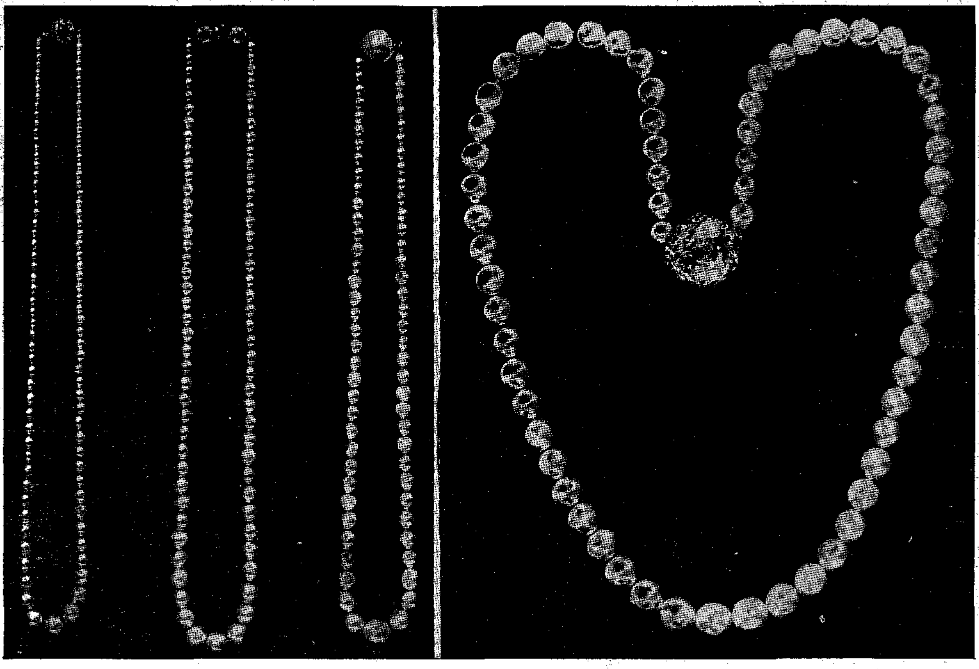
Coming to concrete cases, the report declares that "the fundamental evil of modern industrialism is that it encourages competition for private gain instead of cooperation for public service." By this "perversion of motive" it is found that the following evils are fostered, if not created:

"An organization of industry which treats the workers as hands rather than as persons, and which deprives them of the control which they may reasonably claim to exercise over the conditions under which they earn their livelihood.

"The absence of responsibility on the part of those employed for the permanent results of their industry and of human interest in the work which they do—evils which are intensified by the mechanical and monotonous character of many of the processes and duties required.

"A disposition on the part of some of those engaged in industry to seek their own advantage at the expense of the community by unduly limiting the output, raising the prices, or deteriorating the quality of the work which they perform.

"Conditions of poverty which do not arise from individual defects or from natural scarcity, but which exist side by side with excessive riches.



GIFTS TO THE RED CROSS BY WOMEN OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Over 3,000 pearls have been donated and made up into necklaces, the one on the right being the gem.

"An organization of industry which creates a condition of insecurity among the workers, and which makes their livelihood precarious and uncertain.

"An attitude of mutual antagonism and suspicion between the different parties engaged in industry."

Industry, the investigators aver, should be regarded "primarily as a social service, based on the effort of every individual to discharge his duty to his neighbor and to the community." The *Times's* summary of this portion of the report continues:

"No inherited wealth or position can dispense any member of the Christian society from establishing by work his claim to maintenance. The first charge upon every industry should be the payment of sufficient wages to enable the worker to maintain himself and his family in health and honor, with such a margin of leisure as will permit reasonable recreation and the development of mind and spirit. The report goes on to remark that the principle of the living wage involves not only adequate payment during employment, but continuity of employment. The deliberate casualization of labor merely for the convenience of employers is strongly to be condemned. Provision should be made for the adequate maintenance of the workers during a time of industrial slackness by an extension of the system of insurance against unemployment, and by any other means. Profits in some industrial undertakings are excessive. After the charges on industry have been met any surplus should be applied to the benefit of the whole community. The past use of children as wealth-producers stands condemned for folly and injustice, and in future the demands of industry should not be allowed to prevent any child from securing full opportunities of education as a human being and a citizen. Unrestricted competition among workers and among employers tends to result in social degradation, and trade associations, including all workers both men and women, in each industry, and similar associations including all employers, are the best foundation of mutual understanding, industrial peace, and social progress. Those industries in which experience has shown organization to be impossible or very difficult should be regulated by trade boards."

Following a strong recommendation that the discussion in common of industrial questions and their collective settlement be "widely extended," the report presents this list of the objects to be gained by such measures:

"It should be the normal practise in organized trades for representatives of employers and workers to confer at regular intervals not merely upon wages and working conditions, but upon all such questions affecting the trade as may be suitable for common discussion. The associations representing individual industries might be federated in a larger and more representative body—a national industrial parliament representing the statesmanship of all parties concerned in industry.

"Representatives of the workers in different workshops should be normally and permanently associated with the management in matters affecting their livelihood and comfort, and the welfare of the business, such as the fixing and the alteration of piece-rates, the improvement of processes and machinery, and the settlement of the terms upon which they are to be introduced, workshop discipline, and the establishment of the maximum possible security of employment.

"Every effort should be made to avoid all delay in the settlement of disputes.

"When the employer and employees in any individual industry fail to agree with regard to any matter in dispute, the disputed point should be referred to the industrial parliament, composed of representatives of all industries, for inquiry, report, and decision."

In conclusion, it is the recommendation of this church body, often called the most aristocratic and conservative in the world, that "a larger number of ministers should be drawn from the ranks of the working class," and it is considered highly desirable that men be enabled "to pursue studies preparatory to entering the ministry while working at their ordinary occupations."

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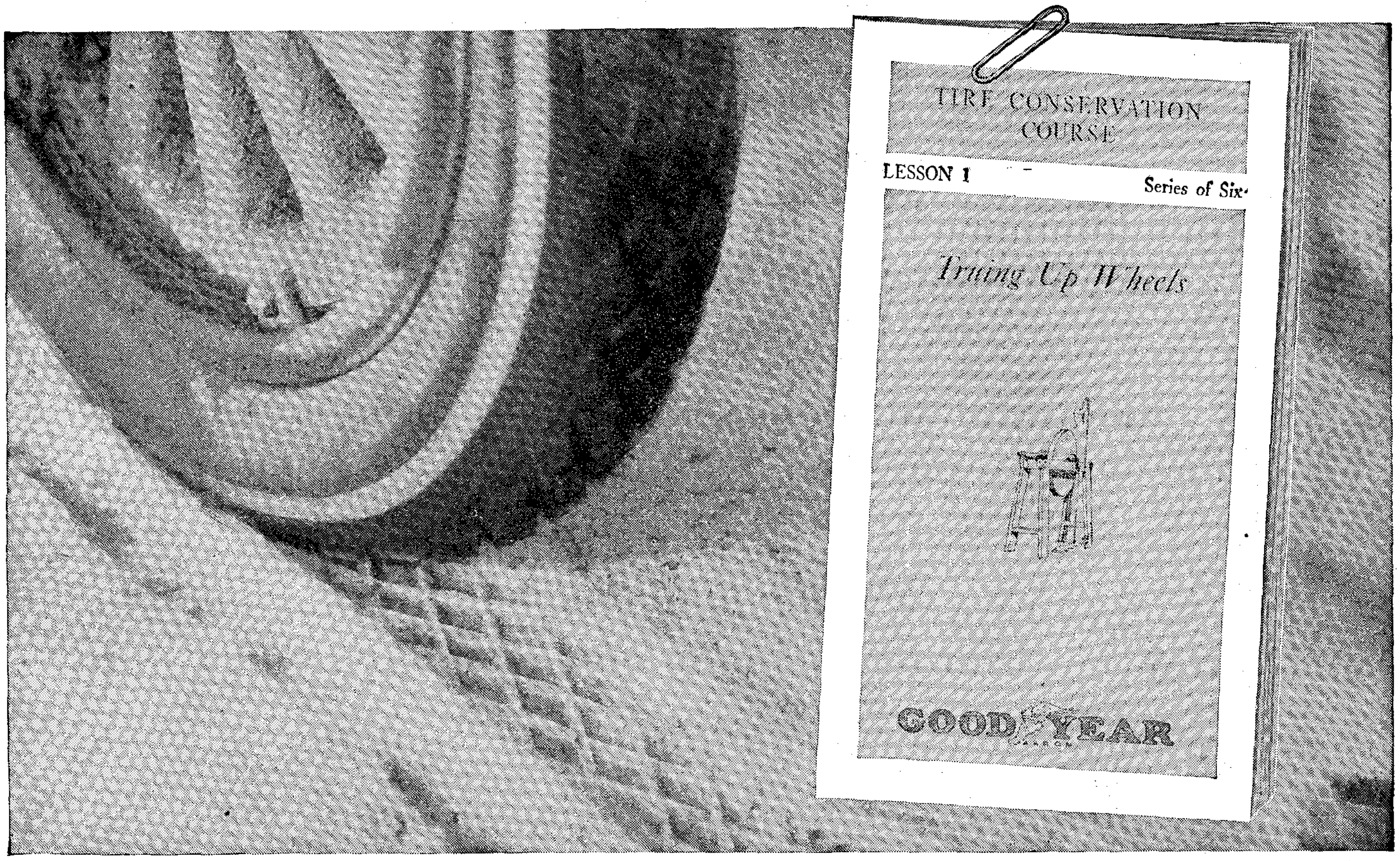
**RED-CROSS PEARLS OF GREAT PRICE**—Women in all parts of the British Empire have given so many pearls for the Red Cross that a recent sale of part of them in London realized £84,000 ($420,000). "A single necklace, or at most a rope," says the London *Times*, "was the humble objective" of those who originated the plan a year ago. Great demands, it was feared, had already "almost dried up the founts of charity," but the owners of pearls "had other views; no human neck could have borne the weight of the gems they poured in on the jewelers appointed custodians of the gifts." The movement, we read, was sanctioned in high places:

"The Queen gave a lovely gem from the Royal store and pearls of great beauty came also from Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria (who became president of the committee), and other Royal ladies. These were the early days of last March. In April nearly seven hundred pearls were received; before May was out there were over two thousand; and there were nearly three thousand when the exhibition of single gems was held in June. To-day the pearls which are to be sold number close on four thousand.

"Instead of one necklace the women of Great Britain, of the Dominions, and of friendly nations have given forty-one ropes of pearls, many of them of finest orient, and all of them worth possessing. The gifts were so wonderfully given. Pearls came, as readers of *The Times* can not forget, in memory of men who had given their lives in the Great War, of regiments that had helped to make history."



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# EDUCATION - IN - AMERICANISM

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# SWEDES IN THE UNITED STATES

**THEIR POPULATION**—It is estimated that there are more than a million Swedes in the United States. While they are notably numerous in some agricultural and industrial sections, they are very generally to be found East, West, North, and in Alaska. Not many are to be found in the South, tho some are settled in Texas. In our cities the *largest number is registered in Chicago*, in our States the *largest number in Minnesota*. Of Swedes born in Sweden there are at present more than 40,000 in Greater New York, and an additional 20,000 are to be counted in the Eastern metropolis of whom both parents were born in Sweden. The Swede of the second generation, as a result of his public-school education and neighborhood associations, quite naturally in his home life instructs his parents in the English language. Mechanics also who read and speak Swedish incline to talk English at home because of their contacts in the workshops and of their children. Indeed, it has become an axiom of authoritative Swedish observers in Sweden that in the United States "*the second generation is lost to Sweden.*" That this is true of the Swedes in all parts of the United States we learn from the proprietor of a Swedish paper published here. The second generation does not generally read the many publications issued here in the Swedish language. The *American press is their source of information*, which accounts for the fact that there is no Swedish daily in the United States. But a Swedish banker, merchant, farmer, tradesman, or craftsman of the first generation in the East, the Middle West, or the Far West reads Swedish papers published here for news of the old home. In all cases a full page of such organs is given up to a budget of news from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland. Then, also, we find in these journals news of Swedes in all parts of the United States, of their organizations, athletic, benevolent, and musical. In some of the larger cities considerable space is allotted to local news, to a serial story or two, and to correspondence from readers and subscribers.

**LITERACY OF THE SWEDES**—The wide dissemination of literature, daily and periodical, in the Swedish language, is the best proof of the contention that the percentage of illiteracy among the Swedes is less than 1 per cent. The percentage of illiteracy among the immigrants from Sweden or the Swedes by descent in this country is *far less than that of the inhabitants of the United States as a whole.* The explanation given is that during several generations education in Sweden has been so compulsory that all Swedes coming to this country have been well grounded in reading, writing, and arithmetic, not to mention higher branches of these rudiments of knowledge.

**EDUCATIONAL TRAINING**—Every boy and girl during several generations in Sweden and this country has not only been obliged to go to school, but also to attain that degree of knowledge of the church catechism and standing in personal conduct which entitles him or her to confirmation in the *Lutheran Church, which is the State Church.* In this country the education of the Swedish youth is chiefly derived from the public schools. To a minor degree there are Swedish summer schools, in which Biblical and religious instruction predominates.

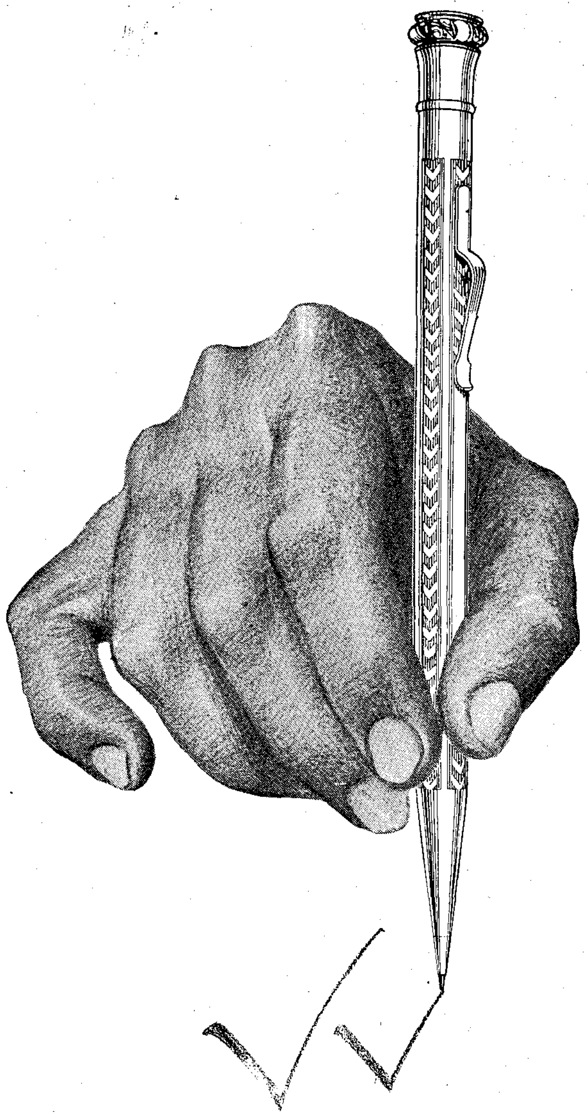
There are *several noted Swedish colleges* in the United States qualified to confer university degrees. Among them may be mentioned the Augustana University at Rock Island, Illinois, which among a number of thoroughly American lay courses provides a training for seminarians in the Lutheran ministry. This institution boasted a military band, every member of which enlisted in the service of the country at a near-by camp on America's entrance into the war. At Bethany College, Lindsburg, Kansas, oratorio concerts are given which in attendance rank with the largest in the country. Professional men, farmers, tradesmen, and craftsmen, all in this section, we are told, have some gift and practise in the art of music. Other educational institutions that may be mentioned are Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, and Upsala College, at Kenilworth, New Jersey, which is named after the oldest and greatest university in Sweden.

**RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS**—Altho the State Church, the Lutheran, claims perhaps *a majority of adherents in this country*, many Swedish-Americans are attached to the *Methodist, Baptist, and Congregationalist* persuasions. Also there are a few Swedish *Episcopalian churches*, and at least one *Catholic mission.* The majority of Jews in Sweden are in lines of finance or trade, we are told, and, having plenty of opportunity there, *have not greatly figured in immigration annals.*

**WHY THEY COME HERE**—As is usual in emigration generally, most Swedes of the farmer, the peasant, the servant-girl, the skilled and unskilled type of work come here because they can make more money and because living conditions are better. In the main, they come to stay. The old country gradually becomes a "fond recollection." They remember it as the place of their youth, the place where their father and mother died. Pictures of its beautiful scenery abide in their mind and there comes a longing one day to revisit the old country. Again some return there for a restoration of health, which is more easily gained not only on account of climatic conditions to which they were once habituated, but because they find life simpler and of less pressure.

**THEIR GENERAL OCCUPATIONS**—In two of the largest furniture centers of the country, Jamestown, N. Y., and Rockford, Ill., *nearly all the owners of such plants and all the workmen are Swedes.* Swedes control some of the most extensive wheat farms in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas. They are especially prosperous in the Red River Dale district of Minnesota, where the wheat stalks grow longer and thicker than in any other district in the United States. In industrial and manufacturing centers Swedes are *notable as civil engineers.* As mechanics they are to be met with in considerable numbers also in such localities. Their success and rapid advancement, we are told, are due to the fact that in Sweden a mechanic must take such a course of training as makes him know his craft from A to Z. A Swedish piano-maker, to put it tersely, is not a man who makes certain parts of a piano, but a man who can make any and all parts of the instrument. In the building trades Swedes thrive as *carpenters, painters, electricians, floor-layers*, etc. As shopkeepers they are not predominant, altho, of course, there are some Swedes who keep stores. A most interesting type of woman worker, we learn, is *the Swedish servant*, distinguished as general houseworker or general houseworker and cook. The demand for her in all large cities exceeds the supply, and where some years ago such a servant could be employed for $12 to $50 a month, now she gets from $30 to $100. Swedish women cooks are paid from $50 to $100 per month. Most of these women are *unmarried and of a good class*, and they constitute the *mainstay of the churches* in cities.

According to the Committee on Public Information, 5 per cent. of all our war-casualties are of Scandinavian name. In all it is estimated that there are 3,000,000 Scandinavians in the country, which means the inclusion of Danes and Norwegians with Swedes. In professional lines there is the average proportion of Swedes as of other nationalities based on the whole number of the race here. In political life they are *normally active.* Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin, is a son of Swedish parents. Governor Burnquist, of Minnesota, is of Swedish extraction, and a former Governor, born in Sweden, is John Lind, one time President Wilson's envoy to Mexico and now Chairman of the Advisory Council to the Secretary of Labor at Washington. There are *several Swedes in the House of Representatives*, all of whom come from the Middle West.



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# CURRENT - POETRY

CANADA'S intense loyalty to the Allied cause has been at no loss for adequate expression. During the entire war her poetry has echoed and reflected her unstinted devotion and stirring action. It will be remembered that the one war-poem that more than any other has been taken home to the hearts of the English-speaking peoples was written by a Canadian—Colonel McRae's "In Flanders' Fields," quoted earlier in these columns. In an anthology recently compiled by John W. Garvin, himself a poet, under the title "Canadian Poems of the Great War" (McClelland & Stewart, Toronto), appear the names of such well-known veterans as Bliss Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts, Robert Service, Duncan Campbell Scott, Arthur Stringer, and, in addition, there is a new chorus which, as in England and America, was born out of the war itself. From the anthology we quote this sturdy conception of the fidelity of England's colonies to the mother-country:

## THE ANGLO-SAXON BROOD

By Arthur Stringer

Deep round her lair the dim sea growls,
Gaunt through her night the old Lion prowls;
Alert and lone, she scans astir
The Hunters, and the Hunters her!
They bide their time; discreet they wait
About the tangled paths of hate;
While toothless now and old, 'tis said,
She whines and slumbers on her dead!

She toothless now—when East and West
Each Cub and Whelp of her grim breast
Snarls, writhing, tumbling, drunk with life,
And points its fangs on th' bones of strife;
And once the old roar shakes the night
The Hunters who have shunned the light
And thought her silence solitude,
Shall meet and know the Lion's Brood!

From the same volume comes this call to nobility:

## TO THE HEROIC SOUL

By Duncan Campbell Scott

Nurture thyself, O soul, from the clear spring
That wells beneath the secret inner shrine;
Commune with its deep murmur—'tis divine;
Be faithful to the ebb and flow that bring
The outer tide of spirit to trouble and swing
The inlet of thy being. Learn to know
These powers, and life with all its venom and show
Shall have no force to dazzle thee or sting:

And when Grief comes thou shalt have suffered more
Than all the deepest woes of all the world;
Joy, dancing in, shall find thee nourished with mirth;
Wisdom shall find her Master at thy door;
And Love shall find thee crowned with love empearled;
And Death shall touch thee not, but a new birth.

Be strong, O warring soul! For very sooth
Kings are but wraiths, republics fade like rain,
Peoples are reaped and garnered as the grain,
And that alone prevails which is the truth:
Be strong when all the days of life bear ruth
And fury, and are hot with toil and strain:
Hold thy large faith and quell thy mighty pain:
Dream the great dream that buoys thine age with youth.

Thou art an eagle mewed in a sea-stopt cave:
He, poised in darkness with victorious wings,
Keeps night between the granite and the sea,
Until the tide has drawn the warder-wave:
Then from the portal where the ripple rings,
He bursts into the boundless morning—free!

The great relief and the slackening of tension that followed the advent of peace are finely exprest in this poem commemorating November 11, which appeared in the Ottawa *Citizen*. The poet is the son of Charles G. D. Roberts.

## DAWN!

By Lloyd Roberts

What silence and what peace!
What joy as of release
From some black spell
Falls on the world,
As four long years of fiery tumult cease,
Death's flags are furled.
And All's Well! All's Well!
Rings round a world awakened from war's hell.

The sounds of tumult cease—
Once more the world grows still;
So still one hears the winds upon the hill.
Like murmur of spent waves upon Life's shore,
The bickering of birds before the door,
The rustle of leaves, the rain rills in the eaves,
And countless gentle sounds one's heard before,
Long, long ago—those days before the War.

How sweet they strike upon the ear again!
How good, how good to know they were not slain
In the tempest of men's pain:
That these will last,
And only the long lists of death are past,
And all the terrible, cruel give-and-take of war;
That what is strong and merciful and true
Moves onward as before:
The gentleness and courtesy of living,
The humble joy of kindness and of giving,
Helping men smile and little children play—
Lending a hand to all upon Life's Way.

How marvelous to know
That man is free to sow,
Even in France his hands may plant at will,
His windows blaze with light
In the darkest night,
And overhead no foe
Hover to kill;
That he may watch the smoke crawl from his chimney-pot,
His hops growing, his cocks crowing,
His children romping in the pasture lot,
And fear no ill!

While out at sea
Only the dolphins flee,
And man goes down to the sea in ships
Careless and free,
Singing his old songs merrily,
Burning his green lights cheerily,
Knowing that frightfulness has ceased to be.

Peace has returned to the ways of men—
And with the peace the world goes on again,
Spinning its golden threads of life's dream,
Tho now and then
The gleam
Is somewhat dulled with thin gray threads of pain
That Death has spun into the golden skein.

Yes, peace is here, but we shall not forget
The price we paid; neither shall we regret
What we have laid upon the lap of Life,
But, quiet and unafraid,
Stand ready still to push the bloody strife
Before we'll see Humanity betrayed.

So sudden it comes! we listen half in fear
To small sounds in our ear—
Piping of frogs and bark of farm-yard dogs—
Thinking, perhaps, the guns are drawing near,
Guns! their tongues are tied for a thousand year
And after that there'll be no guns to fear.

So always we'll remember
This eleventh of November;
This morning when the sun
Washes a world tremulous with gladness,
That wars are done
And all war's awful sadness,
That Truth has won—
As Truth must always win—
And hell and hate lie throttled in their madness!

The four-years' night is ended!
A rosy morn is flooding all the earth,
As mankind rises to a nobler birth
With past ways mended,
And all the future glorious and splendid.
Yes, Peace and the rising sun and night withdrawn—
Oh, make us worthy, Lord, to face
The Dawn!

We have heard much of the doctrine of hate and its failure among the Anglo-Saxon peoples. But here is a Canadian poet vigorously pointing out a cause of hatred from an entirely different point of view. The poem was published in the Toronto *Globe*.

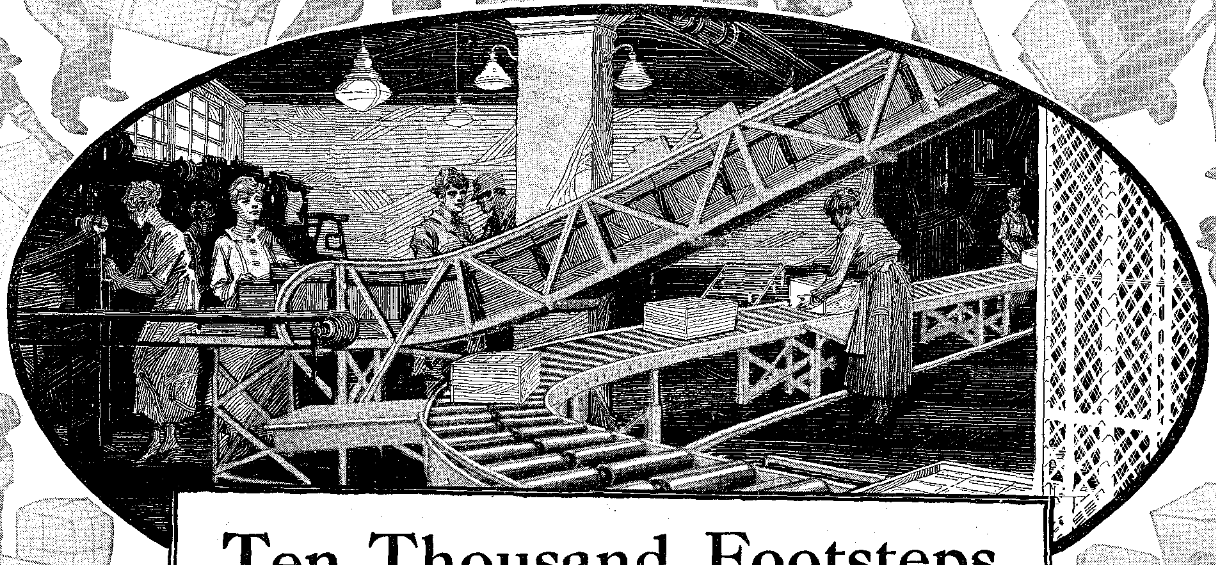
## WITH PEACE IMPENDING

By Arthur Stringer

I hate the Hun. I hate him, not for all
Our valorous dead, who, cleansed of littleness,
Like rain have fallen that their world may live.
Nor shall I hate him for the metaled heel
That ground the breasts of Belgium soft with milk,
For all the poppied wheatlands left a waste,
And desolated cities, where the cry
Of homeless children greets the dull-mouthed guns,
And rivers red with blood, and Reims in ruin;
Nor yet for women torn between the claws
Of lust I hate him, nor for midnight bursts
Of death upon the unguarded tents of pain,
Nor brutish laughter where the lordly ship,
Stricken, goes down, and leaves the lonely sea
More lonely with the last sob of a child;
Incredulous that men strike thus and live.
Nor must my hatred feed on him they took
In battle, black with smoke, him over whom
The maple leaves once sang, and held aloft
And spitted close against their blood-red wall,
Slow-writhing, on the Cross invisible
Whereby we dreamed such things could never be,
A blade of Rhenish steel through each torn hand,
And through the bleeding feet twin blades of steel.

For these I scarce need hate, since the high dead
Are dead, and far above our rancor sleep.
Wounds may be left to silence and to time,
And over buried wrong the ivy runs.
Yea, in the years to come these riven lands
Once more shall laugh with poppy and with wheat,
And pure again shall flow the streams of France,
And on the plains of Flanders children play.

But him, the Hun, I hate, and ever shall,
For thrusting on my soul his gift of hate,
For wresting from my hands life's final flower
Of tenderness, for hurling on my heart
The lust to fight his lust, since as a brute
The brute must still be faced. Yea, back he turned
Our feet, back to the twilight paths of time,
To jungled wraths, and fang confronting fang,
And thick-coiled venoms. And against our will
He drags us down to his own hellish depths;
Back to the age of tooth and claw he hurls
All me and mine, and on a startled world
Imposes his black creed, and e'en in death
Shall not be worsted, spitting in our teeth
His hates triumphant, leaving in our hand
A blood-stained sword, and wonder in our eyes.



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# REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

## AN "INTERPRETATION" OF PRESIDENT WILSON

**Low, A. Maurice. Woodrow Wilson. An Interpretation.** 8vo, pp. xii-291. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 net.

The key-note to Mr. Wilson's public life Mr. Low, who has long been the American correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, discovers in the work on "Congressional Government," published in 1885, as developed from an earlier paper in *The International Review* on "Cabinet Government in the United States." Mr. Wilson was then a student at Johns Hopkins. It is symptomatic that Mr. Low describes him so early as that as "sharing his confidence with no one so far as I have been able to learn." He was, however, "on terms of intimacy" with Dr. Albert Shaw, to whom he gave the manuscript of his book "to read, not to invite criticism, because even then Mr. Wilson did not invite criticism any more than now he welcomes opposition." Prior to this Mr. Wilson had abandoned the practise of law—"the atmosphere disgusted" him—because he "could better serve himself and society by writing and teaching the philosophy of the law than by helping its contamination" (*sic*). So for twenty-five years he gave his "entire time to pedagogical work, to writing and lecturing" to "an audience that was never in any sense popular." To "the workingman, the great middle class, perhaps a majority of business men, and the rank and file of the political world" his name "meant nothing."

In 1910, after happenings at Princeton of which Mr. Low says nothing, Mr. Wilson became Governor of New Jersey—a scholar entered the sphere of practical politics. Mr. Low takes the opportunity to compare the circumstances of Mr. Wilson's advent into politics with the situation under Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, and with Mr. Bryan's continuing influence and its causes. In 1912 came the election to the Presidency under the reproach of being "a minority President," Taft and Roosevelt having divided the opposition vote. The "courage and dignity" of Cleveland and the "agitation" by Bryan and Roosevelt had educated the masses as to their relation to the Government—and to their power over it. Mr. Wilson's success came in part because these masses needed a "champion rather than a political leader." Mr. Wilson's two years as Governor had sufficed to impress his individuality, revealing "stubborn political courage," honesty, and fidelity to his pledges. But the politicians found him "self-confident to the verge of obstinacy," and despised him even while they were confounded by him and by his adherence to principle. Mr. Low's explanation of his subject's theory of the Presidency is important and fascinating:

> "We are to deal with a man who in his youth read the Constitution of the United States and the political history of his country and made a discovery; . . . with a man who, having made his discovery, never wavered and who thirty years later was to be given the opportunity to make practical application of his theories."

In brief, this "discovery" was that the constitutional intent was that one person should "have both power and responsibility." This meant that he be not merely President, but premier; not merely "advising" the legislative branch, but forcing through the legislation he deemed wise; but "of this power he (the President) had been robbed, and he was now reduced to the level of a constitutional monarch who reigned, but did not rule." Accordingly, Mr. Wilson's pet aversion was "government by Congressional Committee." This "he regarded as vicious and subversive of proper government."

Mr. Low does not point out what all this involves. But it is evident that if this construction be correct, the three branches of government are reduced to one—the Presidency. The President dictates the laws, and is the executive; the judiciary merely interprets his decisions. Mr. Low leaves no doubt on this subject. The reviewer does not care here to do more than ask whether in this respect Mr. Low's "interpretation" fits the course of Mr. Wilson's administration. If it does, have we or have we not a following out of the intentions registered by the makers of the Constitution in that document, or a subversion of them? Mr. Low meanwhile emphatically denies that the President has "transcended Constitutional boundaries." He makes a strong defense of Mr. Wilson's "partizanship" in the conduct of the war (his refusal to construct a coalition cabinet, etc.), as resulting from his principle of Presidential and party responsibility. He is a Democrat, and (even in war-time, the reviewer remarks) "believes that the Government can be best administered by Democrats and that the political rewards properly belong to Democrats, who are entitled to the first consideration for the sake of the party."

We may not follow Mr. Low through his defense of Mr. Wilson's policy toward Mexico, or of his attitude respectively toward Germany and to Great Britain during the first years of the war. Constructively we did not take up arms after the *Lusitania* and other atrocities and insults because Mr. Wilson, himself fully informed, had not yet found the people educated into a unity of conviction and feeling. Throughout, the impression given by the book is that of sincere conviction that Mr. Wilson is a very prodigy of wisdom and foresight. Mr. Low's impatience of criticism directed against the Administration is as marked as Mr. Wilson's and a bit more sarcastic in its expression. Yet there is no adulation, no verbal flattery, no effusive compliment. It is all in good taste so far as rhetoric and expression go.

But the one thing that stands out clearly, if the "interpretation" here given fits the facts, is—Are we prepared for a Government concentrated in the President's hands as "ruler," legislative functions being entirely subordinated, the judiciary restricted; or are we to have three coordinate branches—executive, legislative, judicial, each with its own privileges, duties, and responsibilities? The issue is clear, if Mr. Low's "interpretation" squares with facts.

## AMERICAN HISTORY IN ATTRACTIVE FORM

**Johnson, Allen [Editor]. The Chronicles of America.** 10 Volumes. 8 x 5 in. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1918. $3.50 a volume net, bound in cloth.

Ten volumes are now ready in this attractive series of historical narratives to be completed in fifty volumes, under the general title of "The Chronicles of America." The main divisions of the work, as it will be when completed, are designated as "The Morning of America" (ten volumes being given to this section), "The Winning of Independence" (seven volumes), "The Vision of the West" (seven volumes), "The Storm of Secession" (eight volumes), "The Noontide of America" (sixteen volumes), and "Our Neighbors" (two volumes). Four volumes of the first division have thus far been published, two of the second, three of the third, and one of the fourth.

"The Elizabethan Sea-Dogs" (Vol. 3) is a chronicle of Sir Francis Drake and his companions, sea-dogs who prepared the way for pioneers from the Old to the New World. The others in this division are, "The Crusaders of New France" (Vol. 4), "The Pioneers of the Old South" (Vol. 5), and "The Conquest of New France" (Vol. 10). The two volumes of the second division are, "The Eve of the Revolution" (Vol. 11), and "Washington and His Colleagues" (Vol. 14). The three of the third division are, "The Forty-niners" (Vol. 25), "The Passing of the Frontier" (Vol. 26), and "Abraham Lincoln and the Union" (Vol. 29). The one of the fourth is entitled "The American Spirit in Literature" (Vol. 34).

With a few exceptions, there is a different author for each volume. Each writer has been remarkably true to the underlying idea, which is: "To present the entire history of our country in the living form of a series of short narratives, each having a unity of its own, but all articulated and so related that the reader will not only be entertained by the story in each volume, but will also be given a real vision of the development of this country from the beginning to the present day; . . . to make the traditions of our nation more real and vivid to those of our citizens who are not in the habit of reading history." In a careful examination of the volumes one discovers features in manufacture that can be highly commended—chaste design, legible type, fine spacing, superb illustrations, and specially prepared maps. Clear, untechnical language has been used by the writers. Here is historical writing that makes an appeal to readers who have not been in the habit of reading much material of that character. This, the first edition of the work, is dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. A limited number of copies of each volume are issued as the "Abraham Lincoln Edition," printed on all-rag watermarked paper, expressly made for the work. The illustrations for this edition are in photogravure, each printed separately by hand, and will number several hundred. A bibliographical note and a full index appear at the end of each volume. Subscriptions are received only for the complete series, volumes being delivered as issued.

## TWO OF TREITSCHKE'S VOLUMES

**Treitschke, Heinrich von. History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century.** Volumes II and III. Translated from the German by Eden and Cedar Paul. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $3.25 net, per volume.

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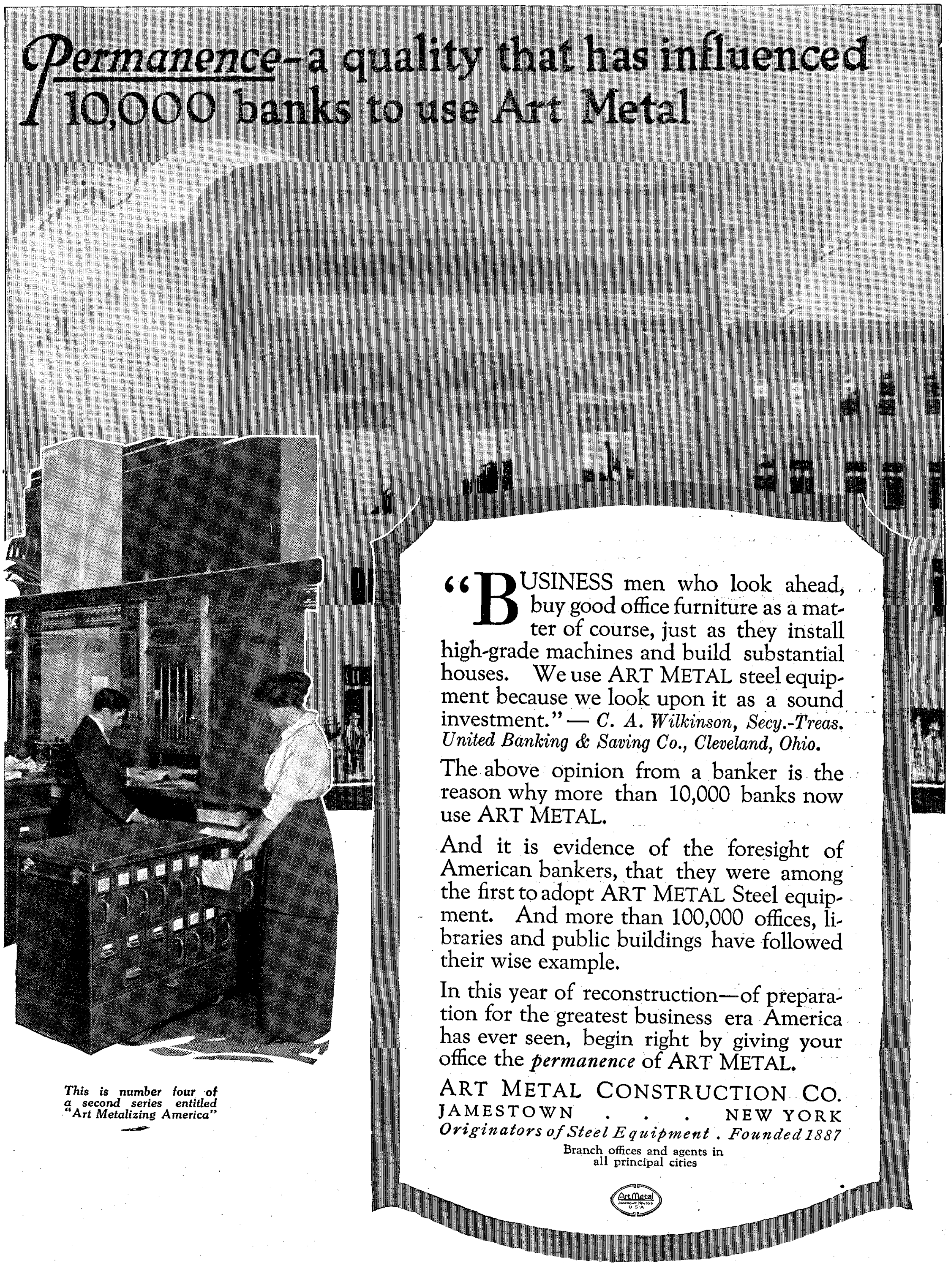

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were once more safe from the attacks of dwellers in huts, "like worms after rain, the petty talents of the boudoir and the antechambers crawled out of their hiding-places and stretched themselves luxuriously." At Vienna a hundred years ago political reaction was the religion of the hour and Metternich was its prophet. As we read Treitschke's characterizations of the diplomats of that time and his discussion of their negotiations, parallels and contrasts between the peace then made and the peace now to be made in Europe crowd thick upon the reader's mind. Pessimists may conclude that the work to be done in 1919 can no more last than did the peacemaking of 1815, but to this the answer is twofold. In the first place, Vienna was not a people's, but a diplomats' peace, and, as Treitschke admits, "a congress of diplomats can never work creatively." At Paris peacemakers will try to do the people's will. The peacemakers of Vienna were fighting against progress, but, while the waves of coming democracy could be turned back for a time, they could not be held back forever. To-day, Woodrow Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George are working with the future and not against it.

To the average reader the most entertaining chapter in these two volumes will be the one describing the Waterloo campaign, and the least interesting its dreary accounts of futile political and diplomatic negotiations. The story of the repression of the liberal *Burschenschaft* movement is ominous of the end which befell the later and more important German rising of '48. The career of Hardenberg, the Prussian statesman of the first years after the war of liberation, ends with Treitschke's third volume. His part in the creation of the modern Prussian state is sympathetically portrayed.

### LUXEMBURG AND LITHUANIA

**Putnam, Ruth. Luxemburg and Her Neighbors.** 8vo, pp. xiv–484. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

**Jusaitis, Kunigas Antanas. The History of the Lithuanian Nation and Its Present National Aspirations.** 8vo, pp. x–156. Philadelphia: The Lithuanian Catholic Truth Society. $1.

With so many groups of peoples acquiring new relations as self-governing entities, or renewing former relations, or rising into positions of self-determined independence, there is an almost feverish desire on the part of students for information as to the antecedents and historical relations of these peoples. It will be remembered that the same "necessity" which carried the German hordes into Belgium involved the occupation by them of the little neutralized Duchy of Luxemburg. For four and a half years we have heard little of that small territory now covering only 999 square miles, but once much larger. The question of its future connections or independence rests in the lap of—the Peace Congress. What disposition it will demand and receive will perhaps be determined in large part by its own history—for this will have shaped the undercurrent of its people's desires. Delegates to the Peace Congress and those who watch the disposal there of "nations" will need much knowledge. Miss Putnam, a writer of experience on historical subjects, has undertaken to provide this as to Luxemburg.

The sub-title reads: "A Record of the Political Fortunes of the Present Grand Duchy from the Eve of the French Revolution to the Great War, with a Preliminary Sketch of Events from 963 to 1780." History, therefore, is covered from the tenth century to 1914. Indeed, even a longer term of years is included, since the author goes back to 725, at least in brief reference, while the maps carry us to Roman times. Miss Putnam's narrative shows a peculiarly checkered history. She sums it up as follows:

> "It fell under Burgundian, Spanish, French, Austrian, Dutch, and Belgian governments. Last of all, it has been independent. But it is too small for the task. Its natural alliance would be with Belgium, as may appear from a chronicle of its experiences in the last century with a sketch of its history in earlier times."

Miss Putnam first describes the situation in 1914, the forcible occupation by the Germans in 1914, its control and use for war-purposes. She tells us that ten per cent. of its population of military age fought in French ranks, and briefly alludes to the "crisscross" of affiliations which makes its story complex. Two chapters on its rulers and people give its history for the period 963–1780. Eleven others tell the story from the Austrian Joseph II.'s rule down through the Napoleonic wars and the Congress of Vienna, the mistake of 1839, when Luxemburg was divided and part of it given to Belgium, the intrigues of Louis Napoleon, the settlement of 1867, the assumption of the new dynasty under Adolf of Nassau-Weilburg in 1890, and the accession of the present Grand Duchess in 1912. The story is not easy reading, so complex are the threads that compose the texture of its history. But to the story itself archeology, legend, personal notes, and an excellent series of illustrations lend much interest. We needed the volume. An excellent list of authorities is appended.

Present thoughts of Lithuania are of a comparatively small province on the Baltic. But just as the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is only a remnant of what it once was, so Lithuania is only a tithe of the state which existed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when it ran from the Baltic to the Black Sea, taking in what is now Odessa. The people called Lithuanians, united by blood, religion, customs, and language, once occupied the territory covered by the later Russian governments of Kovno, Vilna, Suwalki, and Grodno, besides a part of east Prussia. Under Russians and Prussians they became a subject people, but they now aspire once more to independence. Mr. Jusaitis traces references to them in literature as far back as the times of Tacitus, and holds that before the iron age Mycenæan beads came from the region of these people on the Baltic. Their unification as a nation occurred in 1253. Between 1430 and 1795 there was union now and again with the Poles under one ruler, but with separate administrations. After the Napoleonic wars and the Congress of Vienna, Lithuania and Poland were finally divided among the three contiguous nations, nearly all of Lithuania going to Russia.

Much of little-known history is told in this volume; the claim is made that the language is as primitive a testimony to its Indo-European origin as is the Sanskrit. The story of the adoption of Christianity with a literature beginning about 1545 is interesting. A revolt from Russia was attempted in 1905. Now the hope is that in the new Europe Lithuanians and Letts will come together and form a nation of over six millon people. A considerable number of documents tracing the Lithuanian movement in this country since the war began show the people alive to their opportunities and doing their best to awaken a deserved sympathy.

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# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## CLOSING SCENES IN ROOSEVELT'S CAREER

While his "impulsive bellicosity" frequently irritated many fellow citizens, everybody is now honoring Theodore Roosevelt's splendid resolution, integrity, patriotic services, and political inspiration. No matter what great things he accomplished, observe a writer in the New York *Sun*, his "greatest bequeathment to his country is the sense of glowing nationality that all Americans now feel in their hearts." And this he brought about "by the flaming energy of his love of country, his extraordinary faculty for clear, strong presentation of hard, common-sense facts, and by all of the exampling episodes of a career that never gave gossip or scandal the slightest excuse for striking."

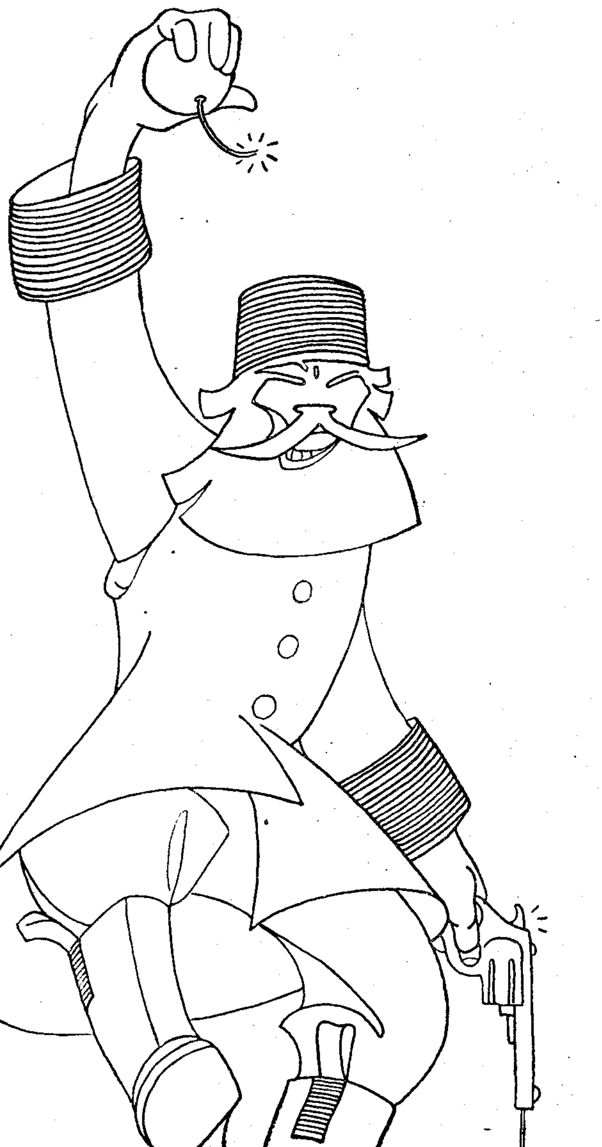
Another grand characteristic of Colonel Roosevelt was devotion to his family. This was particularly noticeable in the last year, during which he had much sickness and had suffered the loss of his youngest son, Quentin, the eagle. The New York *Tribune's* chronicler tells the story of those eventful days:

> Quentin's death was much more of a blow to him than most of even his intimate friends realized, tho it could not be said that he had ever thought all of his sons would return to him.
>
> "I pray God," he once said to the writer, "that he will, in his mercy, send them back to me safe and sound, but in my heart I know it is almost too much for me to hope for. I know what modern war is, and I know my boys. I know they will do their part. That means danger.
>
> "It is not a pleasant thought for a father who knows what modern war is, and the fearful things a high explosive shell will do, to think of his boys being exposed to them, to think perhaps that at the moment they may be lying mutilated in No Man's Land.
>
> "No, it is not pleasant, and yet there are curs [this was at the time a Southwestern editor had asserted the Roosevelt boys, through influence, had secured safe berths] who dare say that my boys, every one of them in combat corps, had shirked their duty with the aid of my supposed influence!"
>
> Again, as he was recovering from the very serious illness of early last winter in Roosevelt Hospital, a caller, congratulating him on his recovery, said his friends had been worried.
>
> "Well," said he, "I was not worried about myself. I was not thinking of myself. I was thinking of my four boys. I tell you I am almighty proud of my boys, and," after a momentary pause, "just as proud of my two fine girls."
>
> This illness, which developed in February, was, in the opinion of medical friends, the beginning of the end with Colonel Roosevelt. It began with a rectal abscess, which was first operated upon without an anesthetic at Sagamore Hill. It left a painful wound, in spite of which the Colonel insisted on motoring forty miles into town to his office, then in the quarters of *The Metropolitan Magazine.* There he met several friends and later went to the Harvard Club, where he had several engagements. He kept these, tho trouble with the wound caused him to leave for the Hotel Langdon, where he had arranged to see his then attending physician, Dr. Martin, before returning to the club for a dinner of the Vigilantes.
>
> This dinner was to be in the nature of a farewell to Major John Purroy Mitchel, who was to leave in a few days for a California flying-field, and to discuss ways and means of combating German propaganda. After it, Colonel Roosevelt was to spend the night at the Langdon and leave early the next day for Boston to speak for the Red Cross. He had been urged to cancel this latter engagement, but refused on the ground that he could fill it, that it was war-work, and that it must be done.
>
> While waiting at the Langdon for Dr. Martin, the Colonel began dictating to his secretary, but suddenly started to collapse. He pulled himself together and staggered to a bedroom, where he lay down. In a few minutes Dr. Martin arrived, found a high fever, and after installing nurses, induced the Colonel to cancel the engagements he had insisted on filling.
>
> He had rather a restless night, and the next day there was a consultation of physicians. At this the Colonel was advised to go to Roosevelt Hospital, where, under complete anesthesia, it would be possible to examine the deep-seated abscess that had been lanced two days before. This, they said, would enable them to find out exactly what was wrong, and they could at the same time clean up a large abscess which had developed in his left ear and a smaller or embryo abscess in the right ear.
>
> "Is there anything that can be done," the Colonel is quoted as asking, "that will clear up this entire matter of Brazilian fever? Since I came back I have had it recur in one way or another. If it is possible to clear it up for all time, I wish it done."
>
> The physicians assured him that this was what they had in mind, and he agreed to their plan, stipulating, however, that he should go to Roosevelt Hospital in his own motor and not in any ambulance. This was agreed to, and that afternoon at four o'clock he went on the operating-table.
>
> He was there two hours, the doctors' bulletin announcing that they had found the large abscess was draining into a large fistula. Unattended to, they said, this might have had the result of poisoning the entire system. The operation, they declared, had been a success. The work on the ears was thought so unimportant it was not mentioned.

Next day, however, mastoiditis had developed in the left ear, and experts were hurriedly called into consultation. A condition that made them fear to operate or not to operate was found, but it was finally decided to stake all on waiting a while before operating. The account proceeds:

> That night the bulletin frankly said the Colonel's condition was critical. Only the family and a very few intimates knew that it was dangerous.
>
> All that night a specialist on the ear slept in the hospital and others were awaiting call, while the operating-room and a staff of nurses were ready for any emergency.
>
> By noon the next day, however, the danger had passed. As one of the physicians exprest it: "This is one of those cases where nature, left to herself, makes a successful stand at the very last ditch. An almost infinitesimal amount of progress and the inflammation would have compelled us to operate whether we wanted to or not."
>
> From this sickness Colonel Roosevelt made a good recovery, tho he was in the hospital a little more than a month. When he left the only noticeable effect was that the destruction of a canal in the left ear, which serves as a physical balance, had made his gait unsteady and, as he put it, compelled him to learn to walk again.
>
> At this time the doctors advised that he take a long rest at his Oyster Bay home and refrain from any traveling or other hard work. The Colonel tried to follow this, but he felt that he should go to Maine to deliver the chief address at the Republican State Convention. To this the doctors agreed, with the proviso that he be very careful until then, and then not overdo. So, in the closing week of March he went to Portland and there delivered what he held was one of the most important speeches of his career.
>
> It was what politicians call a "keynote" speech, and in it he offered a program on which all factions of the party might get together. The response of the country to it was good, and, in the Colonel's opinion, amply repaid the effort. To his way of thinking, it was of paramount national importance that the party heal its schisms and get together for the common good.
>
> The Colonel did very little after that in the way of public speaking until late in May, when, at the request of the National Security League, he made a tour through the Middle West. Those sections were selected where pro-Germanism and pacifism had been strong. It was, in a word, an invasion of what was considered the enemy's country, tho the Colonel had maintained that the trouble was bad leadership and that the issues had not been presented squarely to the people, who, he was positive, at heart were all right.
>
> The first of these trips, made in May, which included such places as Milwaukee, where there is a large German population, was without especial incident. In each, especially Milwaukee, the Colonel gave the crowds "the best that is in me," and in each the response seemed to justify his faith.
>
> The second of these trips, in June, was marred by an attack of erysipelas, which developed in Chicago twenty-four hours after he left New York. Against the advice of eminent Chicago physicians, he insisted on keeping his appointments; and, traveling with Dr. George H. Coleman, of Chicago, in attendance, he spoke in Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Bloomington, Ind., returning to New York apparently little the worse for the attack. Within a week he was reported free of the disease.
>
> The Colonel then agreed to take things

# You Want No Bolsheviki



in your plant. The very thought of them makes shivers chase each other up and down your spine. And yet some methods that have been used in the past by some employers—some methods that are still in use perhaps—are just the kind to turn intelligent, loyal, honest workers *into Bolsheviki.*

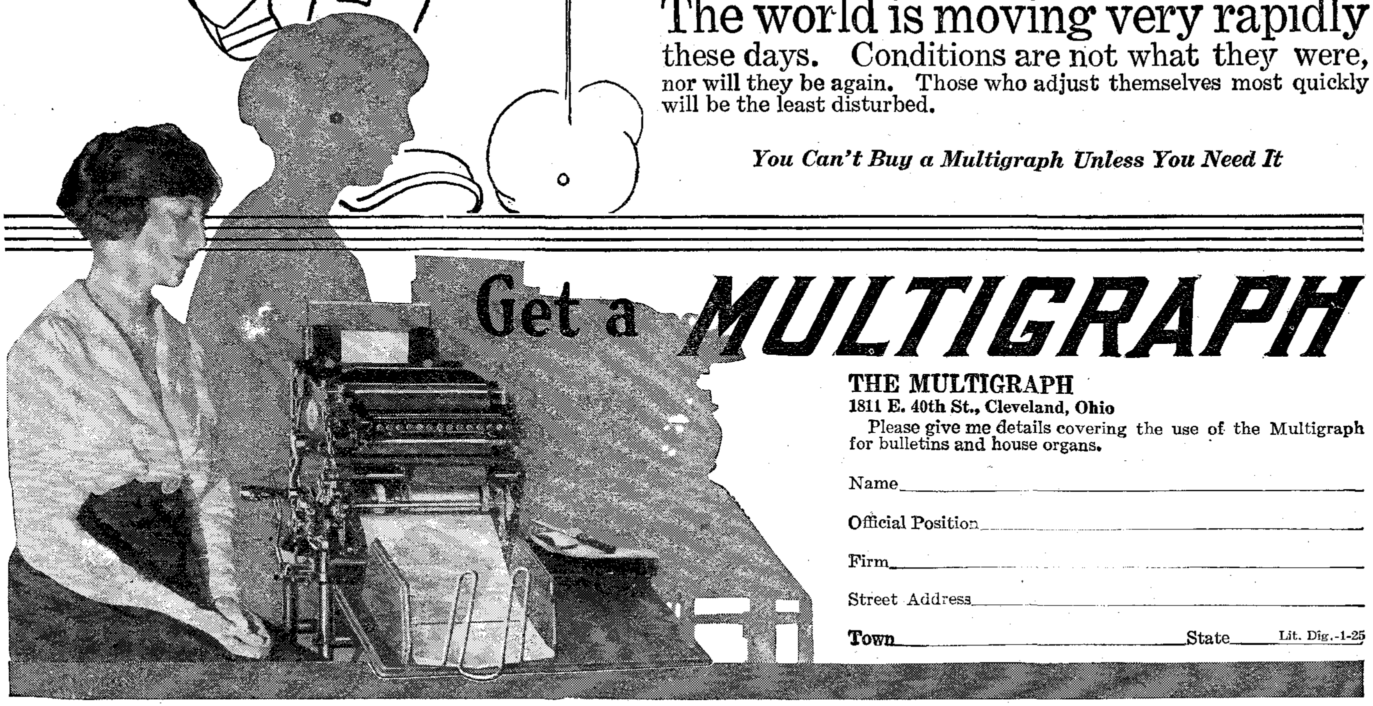
The autocratic, domineering, arbitrary *Boss* is out of date. Discipline is necessary and bosses there must be, but the Boss who gets results today is the one who shows high qualities of *leadership,* not *drivership.* Workers have been guilty in the past of grave mistakes. So have employers. But employers are infinitely less excusable, because they are supposed to have a broader outlook and a better chance to see things in their true perspective. When employers show the proper qualities of *leadership,* they steer their workers clear of many errors that they otherwise would make, and both workers and employers reach higher levels of prosperity.

The *good will* of your working forces is just as valuable to you as the good will of the customers to whom you sell your goods. And you can build good will amongst them by using *printed matter,* just as you're using *printed matter* to build good will amongst your customers. This printed matter can take the form of bulletins and house organs that tell your workers frankly what you're trying to accomplish and showing them you want their confidence and cooperation. Show them that you believe in them and they'll *believe in you.* Show them you have their interests at heart and *they will take an interest in you.* Show them that you believe they have intelligence and fairness, ambitions and ideals, and you will find they *have them.*

*Install a Multigraph* and start it printing bulletins and perhaps a house organ, too, exclusively for your workers, and it will solve some of the labor problems that have worried you for months. The printed word is the most powerful agency in all the world today, especially when backed by *strong sincerity and earnest purpose.* Your workers won't curtail their efforts or try to limit your production or waste your raw material or lay off when it isn't necessary, if you will give the better instincts and the real ambitions in their hearts a chance to prove themselves, and if you'll show them that it's *worth their while to follow your suggestions.*

The world is moving very rapidly these days. Conditions are not what they were, nor will they be again. Those who adjust themselves most quickly will be the least disturbed.

***You Can't Buy a Multigraph Unless You Need It***



**THE MULTIGRAPH**
**1811 E. 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio**

Please give me details covering the use of the Multigraph for bulletins and house organs.

Name____________________

Official Position____________________

Firm____________________

Street Address____________________

**Town**____________________State________ Lit. Dig.-1-25 easier during the height of summer, but he made an exception to his rule of no speeches for a while in order to speak to Passaic's large foreign-born population on July 4. Again on Labor day he spoke at Newburg at the launching of a vessel in the shipyard of which his young friend Thomas C. Desmond was the directing genius. By this time he was apparently fully recovered.

Within the month the Colonel received the bitterest blow of his life—the death of his son Quentin. The first hint of this affliction came in a censored dispatch telling a New York newspaper to watch Oyster Bay "for news of ——." This was submitted to Colonel Roosevelt, who decided by the following process of elimination that Quentin had at least been injured:

"It can not be Ted and it can not be Archie," said he, "for both are recovering from wounds. It is not Kermit, for he is not in the danger zone at just this moment. So it must be Quentin. However, we must say nothing of this to his mother to-night."

The next day the censor released the news that Quentin was dead. The Colonel, hard hit, in a public statement exprest the pleasure of Mrs. Roosevelt and himself that the boy had had his chance to do his bit. On the following day, with the characteristic Roosevelt explanation that it was a matter of duty, he went to the Republican State Convention in Saratoga to try and heal party differences.

If, however, the Colonel did not show his grief, it was not because he did not feel grief. His closest intimates said he grieved in solitude while maintaining a smiling face in public. When he spoke of the boys, more especially to the soldiers who visited him from a near-by camp on Saturday, it never was with regret for Quentin, only pleasure that his boys had done well. His grief was sacred to himself.

The Colonel's last public appearance of importance was in the closing days of the State campaign, when, at a meeting in Carnegie Hall, in the interest of Governor Whitman, he made answer to President Wilson's appeal for a Democratic Congress. He seldom was in better voice, and those who heard him that night said it was "the same old Roosevelt."

A few days later he made his last public appearance at a meeting in honor of a negro hospital unit. After this he developed symptoms of rheumatism, and on November 11, the day the armistice was signed, sciatica having developed, he went to Roosevelt Hospital, in this city, partly for treatment, but most of all to be near his physician, Dr. Richard. There the diagnosis that a defective tooth was responsible for the trouble was substantiated, and, after it had been extracted, the sciatica cleared up. Then came inflammatory rheumatism, which, however, so yielded to treatment that he was fit to return home on Christmas day to play Santa Claus for little Richard Derby and the children of Theodore, Jr. All of the Roosevelt children in this country were at home that day. For the event Mrs. Longworth came from Washington, Mrs. Derby was on hand with her babies, and Captain Archie, home disabled, with the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Archie, made up the family party.

It was the first Christmas in years when a young roast pig raised on the place had not been the *pièce de résistance*. Because of doubt as to when the Colonel would come home the slaying of the porker had been delayed too late, and a turkey was roasted instead. It also was the first Christmas in many years that the Colonel had not played Santa to the children of the Cove school, where his own children received their primary education.

After the holiday the children scattered, Mrs. Derby, who left home for the South on January 3, being the first to go away. This left Mrs. Roosevelt and the Colonel alone in the big house, there being no apparent reason why the children should longer remain.

## HOW PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE THE KAISER BACK DOWN

When Emperor William of Germany entertained ex-President Roosevelt and gave him the opportunity of being the "only private citizen who ever reviewed German troops," he kept quiet about the fact that when Mr. Roosevelt was President he forced the Kaiser to abide by the Monroe Doctrine. Exactly what happened at the time of Germany's blockade of Venezuela was not known for many years, but after the death of Secretary Hay, the latter's biographer decided that the story might as well be told. In 1901 Germany persuaded Italy and England to join her in blockading the coast of Venezuela until the more or less irresponsible Government of that country should see to it that long-standing debts were paid to Germans, Englishmen, and Italians. What was called a "pacific blockade" was established in December. During the following year Secretary of State Hay vainly urged the blockaders to arbitrate, but on December 8, 1902, Germany severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela, making it plain, according to Mr. W. R. Thayer in his "Life of John Hay," that "the next steps would be the bombardment of Venezuelan towns and the occupation of Venezuelan territory." Here the Monroe Doctrine was put to a sharp test. "If the United States permitted foreign nations under the pretense of supporting their creditors' claims to invade a weak debtor state by naval or military expedition and to take possession of its territory, what would become of the Doctrine?" Furthermore, Germany had just before this apparently been making efforts to get a foothold in the western hemisphere within striking distance of the Panama Canal. At this point President Roosevelt took the matter out of the hands of the Secretary of State. England and Italy at once agreed to come to an understanding, but Germany refused. "She stated that if she took possession of territory such possession would only be 'temporary'; but such possessions easily become permanent; and, besides, it is difficult to trust to guaranties which may be treated as 'scraps of paper.'" Here is the way President Roosevelt taught the Kaiser that the Monroe Doctrine was more than a "scrap of paper":

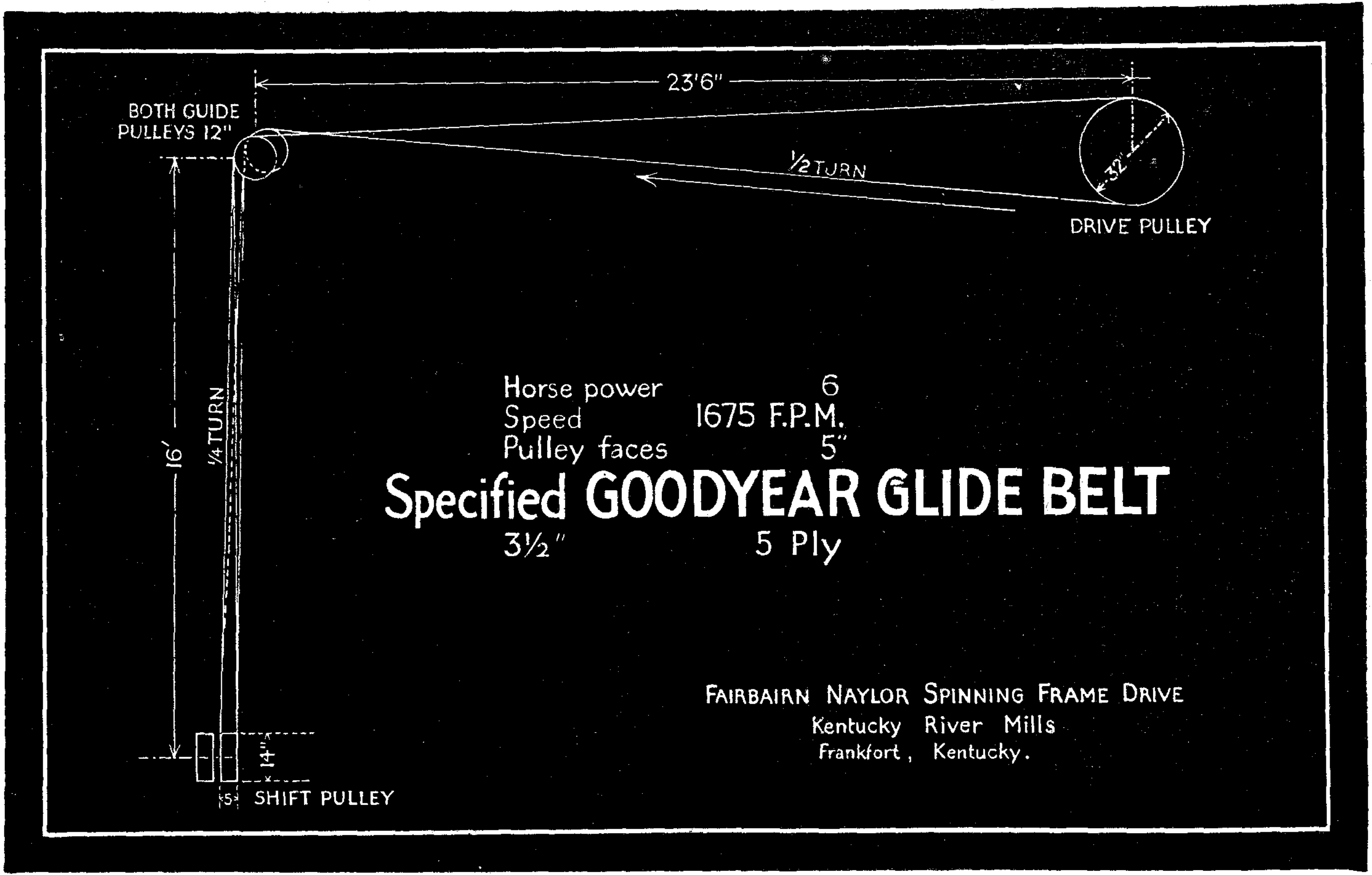
One day, when the crisis was at its height, he summoned to the White House Dr. Holleben, the German Ambassador, and told him that unless Germany consented to arbitrate, the American squadron under Admiral Dewey would be given orders, by noon ten days later, to proceed to the Venezuelan coast and prevent any taking possession of Venezuelan territory. Dr. Holleben began to protest that his Imperial master, having once refused to arbitrate, could not change his mind. The President said that he was not arguing the question, because arguments had already been gone over until no useful purpose would be served by repeating them; he was simply giving information which the Ambassador might think it important to transmit to Berlin. A week passed in silence. Then Dr. Holleben again called on the President, but said nothing of the Venezuelan matter. When he rose to go, the President asked him about it, and when he stated that he had received nothing from his Government, the President informed him in substance that, in view of this fact, Admiral Dewey would be instructed to sail a day earlier than the day he, the President, had originally mentioned. Much perturbed, the Ambassador protested; the President informed him that not a stroke of a pen had been put on paper; that if the Emperor would agree to arbitrate, he, the President, would heartily praise him for such action and would treat it as taken on German initiative; but that within forty-eight hours there must be an offer to arbitrate or Dewey would sail with the orders indicated. Within thirty-six hours Dr. Holleben returned to the White House and announced to President Roosevelt that a dispatch had just come from Berlin, saying that the Kaiser would arbitrate. Neither Admiral Dewey (who with an American fleet was then maneuvering in the West Indies) nor any one else knew of the step that was to be taken; the naval authorities were merely required to be in readiness, but were not told what for.

On the announcement that Germany had consented to arbitrate, the President publicly complimented the Kaiser on being so stanch an advocate of arbitration.

The humor of this was probably relished more in the White House than in the Palace at Berlin. The Kaiser suggested that the President should act as arbiter, and Mr. Roosevelt was ready to serve; but Mr. Hay dissuaded him. Mr. Hay had permitted Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, American Minister to Venezuela, to act as arbitrator for that country, and Mr. Bowen regarded it as improper that the United States, which also had claims against Venezuela, should sit in judgment on that case. Mr. Hay, desirous of validating the Hague Tribunal, saw a further advantage in referring to it this very important contention. The President acquiesced therefore, and Venezuela's claims went to The Hague for arbitrament.

In a letter to a private correspondent, Secretary Hay takes a parting shot at the Venezuelan settlement:

"They (the German Government) are very much preoccupied in regard to our attitude, and a *communiqué* recently appeared in the Berlin papers indicating that the negotiations would have gone on better but for our interference. We have not interfered, except in using what good offices we could dispose of to induce all parties to come to a speedy and honorable settlement, and in this we have been, I think, eminently successful. I think the thing that rankles most in the German



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# Fourteen Months—Half-Hour Shifts—and the G.T.M.

***They had never kept belt records*** in the Kentucky River Mills at Frankfort, Kentucky. They always bought expensive belts and took the price as proof of quality. They were troubled sometimes by the frequent need for belt repairs, by their belting bills and by low production—but they just accepted all these things as necessary evils. One July day in 1917, a G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—called. It was our Mr. Jenkins.

***He asked Mr. Sutherland,*** the superintendent, to show him the hardest drive in this particular mill. Mr. Sutherland wanted to know why. The G.T.M. explained the Goodyear plan of selling belts only after a careful analysis of the drives to be served—and not as if a given belt were like a patent medicine and a sure-cure for any and all ills that drives may entail.

***The idea appealed*** and he was shown the spinning frame drive. It was a shift—every half-hour the belt was thrown from one driven pulley to its twin. There was one *quarter* turn and one *half* turn. He measured belt speed, centers, pulley diameters and pulley faces, asked about the power, and noted the nature of the load.

***Then he prescribed a Goodyear Glide Belt—3½*** inch 5 ply. Mr. Sutherland was interested. He asked the price. He found it was so moderate that he doubted the merit of the belt, but consented to try it. He didn't see where he could lose anything, and he might be able to get rid of constant interruptions and shut-downs.

***The belt was applied August 16, 1917,*** and is still running. *Its edges are not even worn.* No stretch has had to be taken out. Production has never been interrupted a single minute. Fourteen months after being applied the belt seemed still as good as new.

***These fourteen months of perfect service,*** in spite of shifts every half-hour, on that spinning frame drive, have converted them to the Goodyear plan of belt buying—and to Goodyear Belts. They have made the mill a Goodyear-belted- and G.T.M.-served mill—like thousands of others.

***If you have a hard drive,*** and have always accepted high belting costs and belt-troubles as necessary evils, ask a G.T.M. to call. One from the nearest Goodyear Branch will be glad to do so when next he is in your vicinity. His service is free—for the savings he effects for purchasers are so evident and material, that a gratifying volume from the plants served is sure to result within a few years. The G.T.M.'s analysis and prescriptions do not obligate you in any way.

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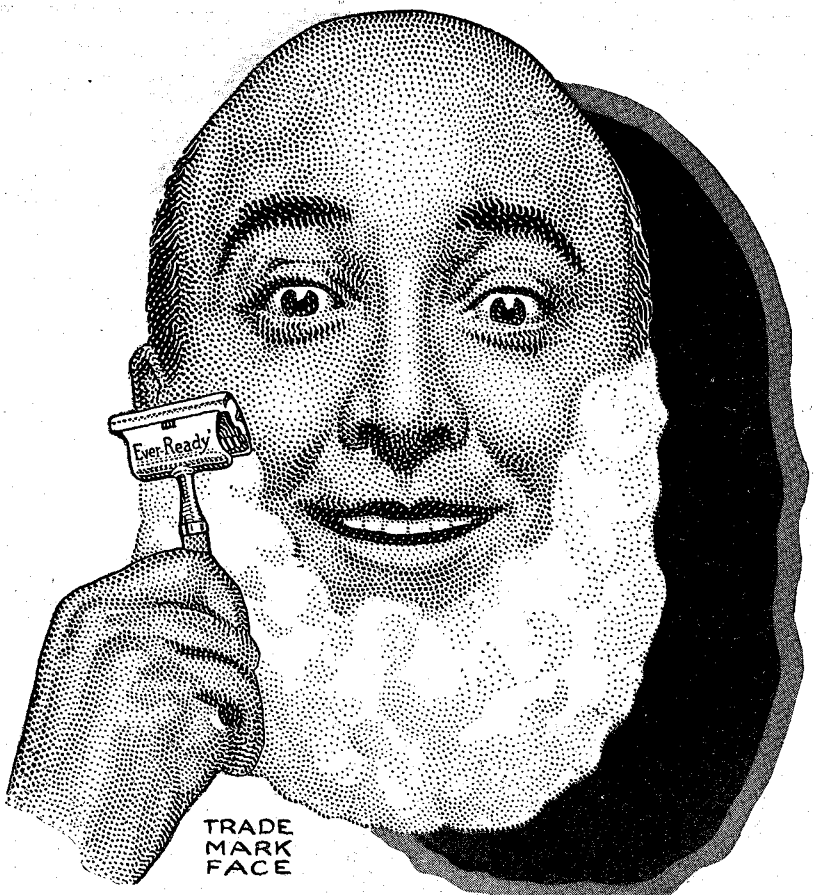

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official mind is what Bowen said to Sternburg: 'Very well, I will pay this money which you demand, because I am not in position to refuse, but I give you warning that for every thousand dollars you exact in this way, you will lose a million in South-American trade.'" (February 16, 1903).

## THE ROOSEVELT "MAGIC" OF WINNING HIS ENEMIES

THEODORE ROOSEVELT was bitterly hated, writes Mr. Charles Willis Thompson in the New York *Times*, but "the people who hated him hadn't met him. He was accused of insincerity, but never by people who knew him. He was accused of optimism—by people who didn't know him. There were many who believed his course was always dictated by a desire to obtain votes, but such people were not acquainted with him."

Newspaper reporters always declared that to know Roosevelt was to love him. Even the representatives of strong anti-Roosevelt organs were swayed by his captivating personality. There was a mystic magic in his rip-roaring, manly nature that won all hearts to him, and as his companion on many campaigns, Mr. Thompson tells incidents in proof of the Colonel's sincerity, bravery, and loyalty:

He was called, by some people, a poseur, but he was a poseur in the same sense that *Tom Sawyer* was. That is, dramatic scenery appealed to what Mark Twain called "the circus side of my nature." The people who didn't know him and who hated him were, when of the male sex, persons of a feminine cast, to whom the rip-roaring masculinity of Roosevelt was a continuing shock. Very few women hated him. If that seems a paradox, it isn't. Well, a personality that is so rip-roaringly masculine simply has to have a circus side to it.

There is a picture before my eyes of a scene out at a lonely jerkwater station in Arizona. The Colonel's special train had stopt there so that a few of the Rough Riders could come to it from their ranches and shake hands with their old commander. It was at the height of a great campaign, and the itinerary was ordered from Washington; but no matter, the train had got to stop here. The Rough Riders rode, some of them forty miles, to shake hands with him, and they were all waiting on the plank in front of the hut that served as a station when the special puffed itself to a stop. Aside from the station agent and the Rough Riders there was not another human being in sight, nor the faintest hint of a town or village in the clear, sun-dried Arizona landscape.

The moving-picture man—whom the Colonel had christened "Movie," and also "Dare Devil Dick," his name being Richard J. Cummins—saw a great opportunity and yelled to the Colonel. The Colonel promptly took off his enormous black hat, arranged the astonished Rough Riders in appropriate attitudes, and then, with his arm around an Arizona shoulder, began talking. "Throw a little ginger in, Colonel," shouted "Movie," and the Colonel began throwing in all his appropriate gestures, while "Movie" stood there grinding the crank. The picture must have indicated to those who saw it subsequently that the Colonel was recalling the brave days of '98 to his fellow veterans, but this is what he was saying:

"Barnes, Penrose, and Smoot—do you remember that charge up San Juan?—an initiative and referendum—recall of judicial decisions—Jack Greenway, one of the best in the regiment—Bob Evans took the fleet into the Pacific—"

All this to the most furious gesticulation, any nonsense that came into his head, talked at the rate of sixty miles a minute. The Rough Riders had nothing to do but pretend to look imprest, and did it badly, the more so as we reporters were laughing ourselves sick behind the camera.

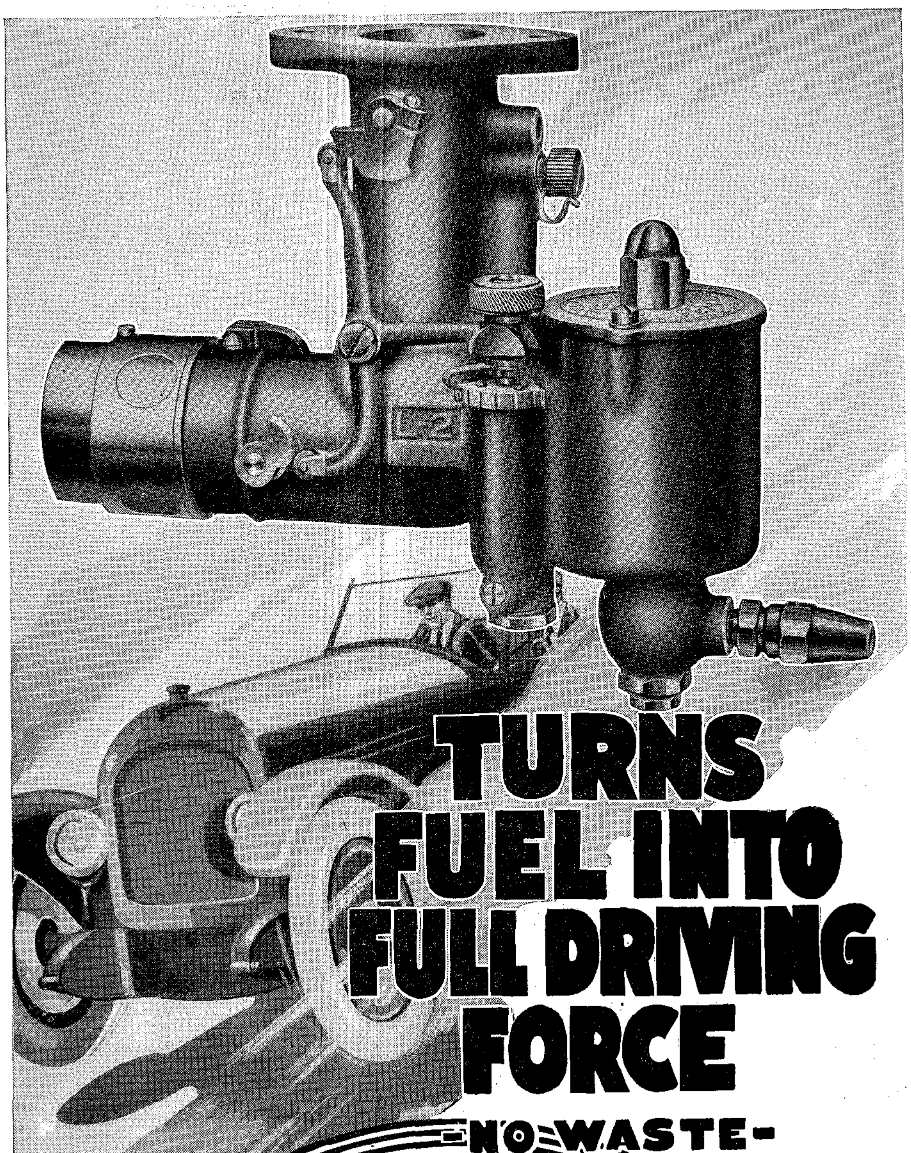
"That'll be a corker, Colonel," said "Movie," stopping the crank; and the Colonel, released from duty, joined the rest of us in our roars of laughter. "By George!" he said, mopping his brow, "I haven't had so much fun in a week. If that is posing, make the most of it."

He was not a vote-hunter, except as every man in politics must be. He never compromised a conviction for a vote. He always made it a point to denounce to its face anything he did not approve of. If, for instance, he had been a free-trader he would not have denounced protection until he could denounce it in Pittsburg. In that sense he was less of a demagog than any other man I ever met in politics.

On his swing around the country in 1912 he never said more than a perfunctory word against the Democratic party until he got into the South, its home, where it is not only wicked but antisocial to speak against the Democratic party. His most blazing denunciations of pacifism in his great tour in 1916 were reserved for Henry Ford's home, Detroit, where, whatever may be the case in other parts of Michigan, the population is excessively pro-Ford.

It was the same on his trip abroad—not that that has anything to do with vote getting; it was in France that he denounced race suicide and in England that he assailed England's Egyptian policy. Always he picked out sin's home town to lambaste sin. These are not the methods of a mere vote-getter. In fact, his going into the South at all in 1912 was quixotism; he knew he could not get an electoral vote there, and the whole Progressive campaign depended on his voice reaching as many vulnerable spots as could be found. Yet he side-tracked himself into the South, for he dreamed that he could break up the one-party system there and relieve the South of an incubus; not in one campaign, of course, "but," he said, "I have drawn the furrow, and it won't be necessary to go over that furrow again."

When the convention of 1916 was drawing near, I asked him if he thought he had a chance of the nomination. "Not the least in the world," he said. "If I had, I killed it by my tour of the West advocating preparedness and Americanism. Those issues will be taken up; but when it comes to making nominations, a convention will always pass over the pioneer, because he has made too many enemies by his pioneering. I've been the pioneer; I have forced those issues to the front, and the convention will adopt them and then nominate somebody else who is safer. It's the invariable rule in politics." And, of course, he knew that invariable rule when he made his tour;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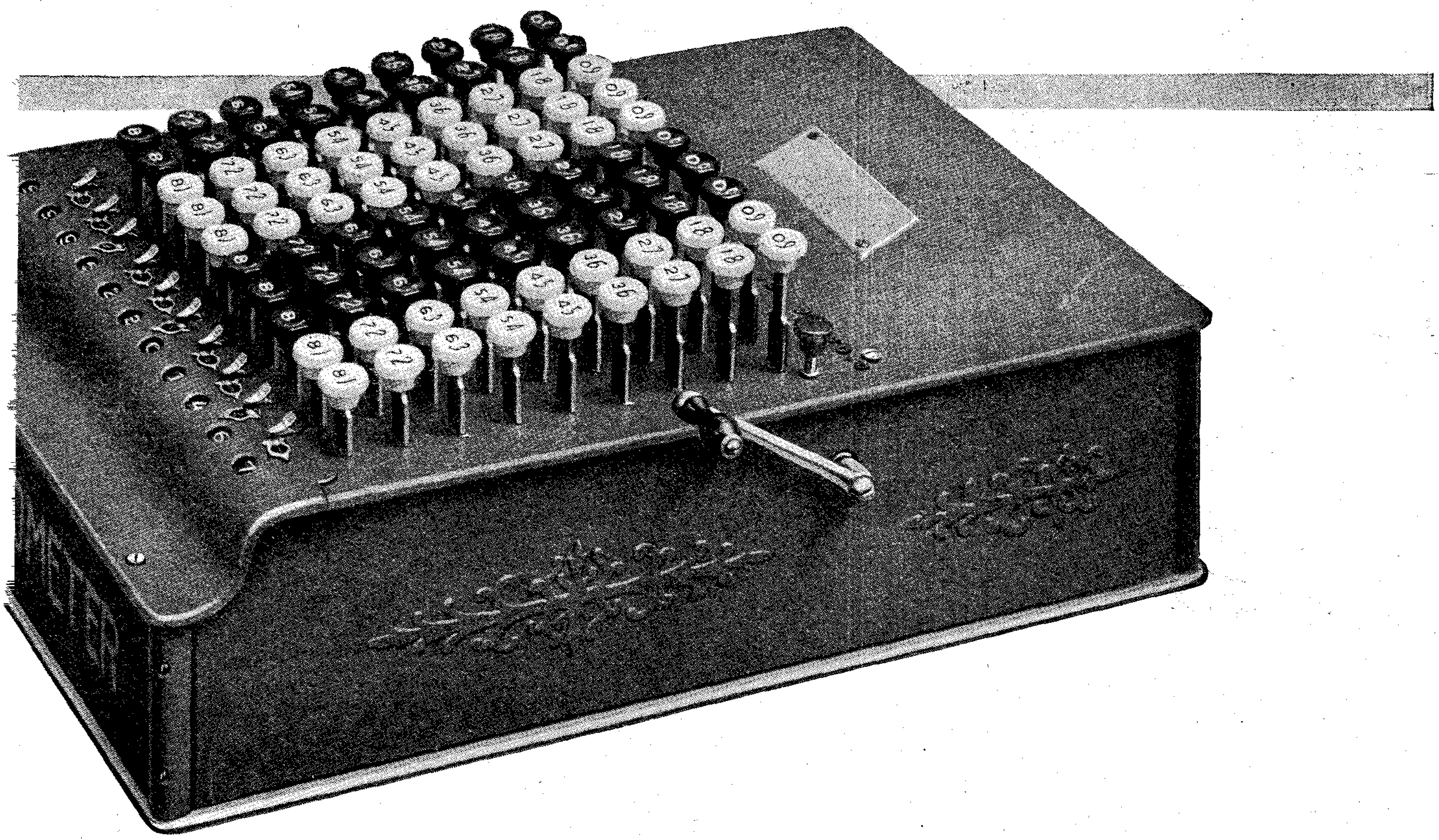

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"An ordinary education isn't enough to make accountants out of girls or boys, but it is enough to make them satisfactory Comptometer operators. The Controlled-key puts them on their guard and so assures greater accuracy.

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but it didn't stop him, or weigh with him for an instant.

No man could meet Roosevelt and go on hating him; that is, of course, unless he met him in a fight. At the Barnes-Roosevelt libel trial in Syracuse I came across James J. Montague, a hardened reporter on a highly anti-Roosevelt newspaper, walking up and down and cursing. I asked him what moved him to these expletives. "Roosevelt, damn him," said Montague; "I can't keep hating him if I get anywhere within twenty feet of him, and I'm always accidentally doing it. He's spoiling my story."

The Colonel never won over any antagonist by blandishment. He was often said to have "used" the reporters, especially the Washington correspondents. Well, if he used them it was by an old magic with no black art in it. He never flattered or palavered or went out of his way. I knew him very well for many years, and he was always the same to everybody. I saw the magic in actions; it was the magic that can only be conjured by a large, joyous, and generous soul with real manliness at the back of it. And something else, which I can best express by saying that no man who knew Roosevelt would have been willing to let the Colonel know that he had done something mean or dirty.

But no man could use that magic as Roosevelt could. Men loved to be put under that spell; and there will be many sore hearts for the lack of it now.

## ROOSEVELT'S LIFE AT SAGAMORE HILL

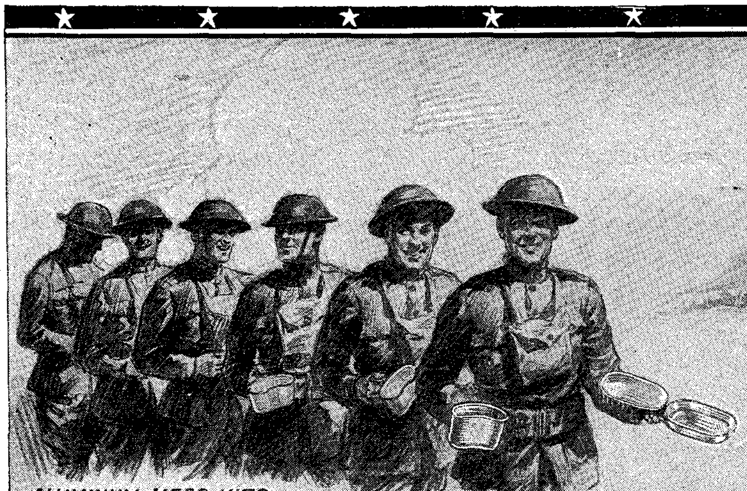
BETWEEN the real Roosevelt and the one known to the man on the street there was a wide chasm. The popular idea of him, writes John J. Leary, Jr., in the New York *Tribune*, was largely that of the reckless Rough Rider, hot-headed and impetuous and quick on the trigger. But "the real Roosevelt, the Roosevelt his intimates and those not quite in the inner circles of his friendship knew, was a cautious, clear-headed, far-sighted thinker, slow on the trigger, considerate of the rights and feelings of others, intensely loyal to his ideals and his friends, and the ideal family man who, in his later years, at least, would have preferred the quiet of his Oyster Bay home and the comfortable ways of 'a grandfather with literary tastes' to the turmoil of public life and all that public life involved." Turning to his life on Sagamore Hill, Mr. Leary says:

> The absence of style—"dog," the Colonel's Western friends call it—was the key-note of life on Sagamore Hill. Everything there was plain, but substantial, the fare ample and tasty, but plainly and severely American. No French chef ever spoiled the corn bread or the country sausage that might be served at breakfast or the roast that graced the heavier meal of the day.
>
> This meal, dinner, was always an event in the Roosevelt house. Whether there was one guest or a dozen, and all of the children and their playmates, or whether, as was very often the case in late years, there were only the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt, a ringing of the gong at six o'clock or thereabouts was the signal for the Colonel to retire to bathe and shave and don his evening clothes. This habit of always dressing for dinner when at home (and abroad when that was possible) and of appearing on Sundays in immaculate morning clothes was his only concession to dress. On other days and at other hours, a rough tweed suit, knickerbockers, heavy woolen stockings, and hob-nailed boots or riding clothes of khaki and an old Stetson hat, at Sagamore Hill, made up his costume.
>
> At Sagamore Hill it was the Colonel's habit to arise early and, after a light breakfast and a glance at the morning paper and at the mail Charley Lee might have brought from the village post-office, he would go for a walk about the estate, a hard canter over the splendid roads of the vicinity, or spend perhaps an hour in a rowboat or at chopping wood. Then he would settle down to a session devoted to the affairs of the estate—the Colonel had a considerable farm at Sagamore Hill—or to his literary work. This would keep him busy until lunch, a simple affair, and then, like as not, the reception of visitors from here, there, everywhere.
>
> The visitor might be a prelate of the Roman Church—the late Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, was always welcome at Oyster Bay—a diplomat, or a noble of high rank from abroad, a prize-fighter—John L. Sullivan was proud of the Roosevelt friendship and the Colonel fond of the big gladiator—"Big Tim" Sullivan from the Bowery, or some scion of an old Knickerbocker family in for a purely social chat.
>
> These, as a rule, the Colonel received in what he called the North Room, a big wing he had added to the rambling structure which crowns Sagamore Hill, but which the newspaper men who knew it called the trophy room from the fact that it was stored with trophies of the chase and the Colonel's travels about the world. Sometimes the Colonel would tell the history of this bronze or that picture, or explain to the small boy of the party where the animal whose skin he might be standing upon was killed. In this room there were many objects of priceless value, but the one thing dearest to the Roosevelt heart was a massive piece of silver, the gift to Mrs. Roosevelt by the men of the battle-ship *Louisiana*. Next to the Remington bronze of the Bronco Buster, the present to the Colonel from his regiment, which sat in the library, he valued this piece of silver bronze above all his other possessions.
>
> It was in this North Room that Colonel Roosevelt held most of the conferences with visitors who came to discuss politics, or other matters of public importance, and where, after dinner, visitors from this or other lands would most often be entertained, for it was a comfortable room and it was not the Colonel's habit to "make company" of anybody.
>
> In these conferences or after-dinner discussions Colonel Roosevelt was ever the very frank, outspoken citizen, or, if the other man or men in the conference had anything to tell, a very good listener. Listening well was not the least of his accomplishments, and, contrary to the belief of many, he welcomed difference of opinion. The man who could and would point out weaknesses or supposed weaknesses in any position the Colonel had or was about to take was the one most valued, and if the spacious old fireplace could talk it would tell of many a Roosevelt speech or letter modified or torn up, because one of these candid friends had shown a better way or a clearer term of expression.
>
> Many of the documents here discust never saw the light of day. Others did not become public until weeks or months afterward, and when the time seemed opportune or demanded some statement.
>
> This habit of preparation of things long in advance, plus the almost uncanny ability before mentioned to see ahead, was largely responsible for much of the Colonel's reputation for being quick on the trigger.

## ROOSEVELT AS A BIRD LOVER AND NATURALIST

THE versatility of Roosevelt was a constant surprize to his fellow countrymen. Into whatever path of thought or activity he turned he was soon recognized as a master. His aptitude for science, fluency in languages, love of sport, fondness for exercise were as strongly marked as his quickness at repartee and power for delivering a thundering rebuke. Recalling his skill as a naturalist, the New York *Sun* says:

> John Burroughs, the naturalist, in 1907 declared that he did not know a man with a keener and more comprehensive interest in wild life, an interest both scientific and human. Speaking of the President's trip to the Yellowstone Park in April, 1903, Burroughs said he was struck with the extent of his natural history knowledge and his trained powers of observation. On that occasion the naturalist was able to help the President identify only one bird. All the others the President recognized as quickly as Burroughs himself.
>
> It was while the President's party was bear-hunting in the Yellowstone that he remarked: "I heard a Bullock's oriole a little while ago."
>
> "You may have heard one," was the polite objection of a man familiar with the country, "but I doubt it. Those birds won't come for two weeks yet."
>
> "I caught two bird notes which could not be those of any bird except an oriole," the President insisted.
>
> "You may have the song twisted," observed a friend.
>
> As the members of the party were seated at supper in the cabin that evening Roosevelt suddenly laid down his knife and fork, exclaiming, "Look! Look!"
>
> On a shrub before the window was a Bullock's oriole. Nothing that happened on the whole trip seemed to please the President so much as that verification of his bird knowledge.
>
> Burroughs, following a visit to the President at Sagamore Hill, in 1907, wrote that the one passion of Roosevelt's life seemed to be natural history, for a new warbler that had appeared in the woods "seemed an event that threw the affairs of state and the Presidential succession into the background." He told a political visitor at that time that it would be impossible for him to discuss politics then as he wanted to talk and hunt birds, and for the purpose he took his visitors with him.
>
> "Fancy," suggests Burroughs, "a President of the United States stalking rapidly across bushy fields to the woods eager as a boy and filled with the one idea of showing to his visitors the black-throated green warbler!"
>
> On this walk the party passed a large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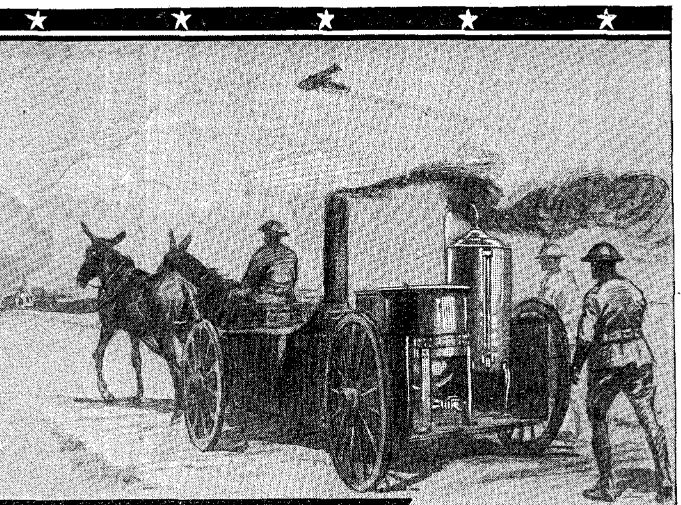
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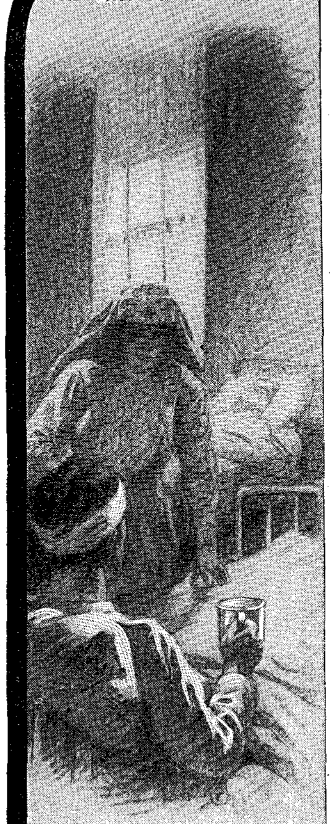
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they preferred — but gladly accepted the nearest approach to what they wanted that their **"Wear-Ever"** dealers could furnish.

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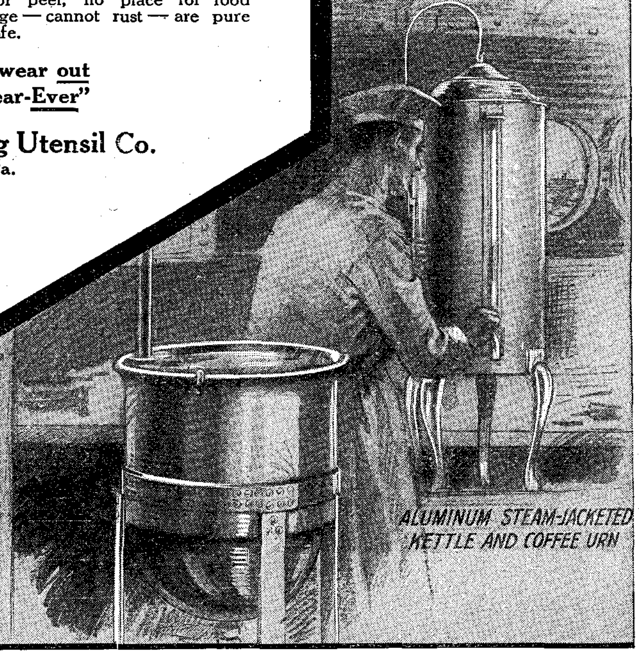
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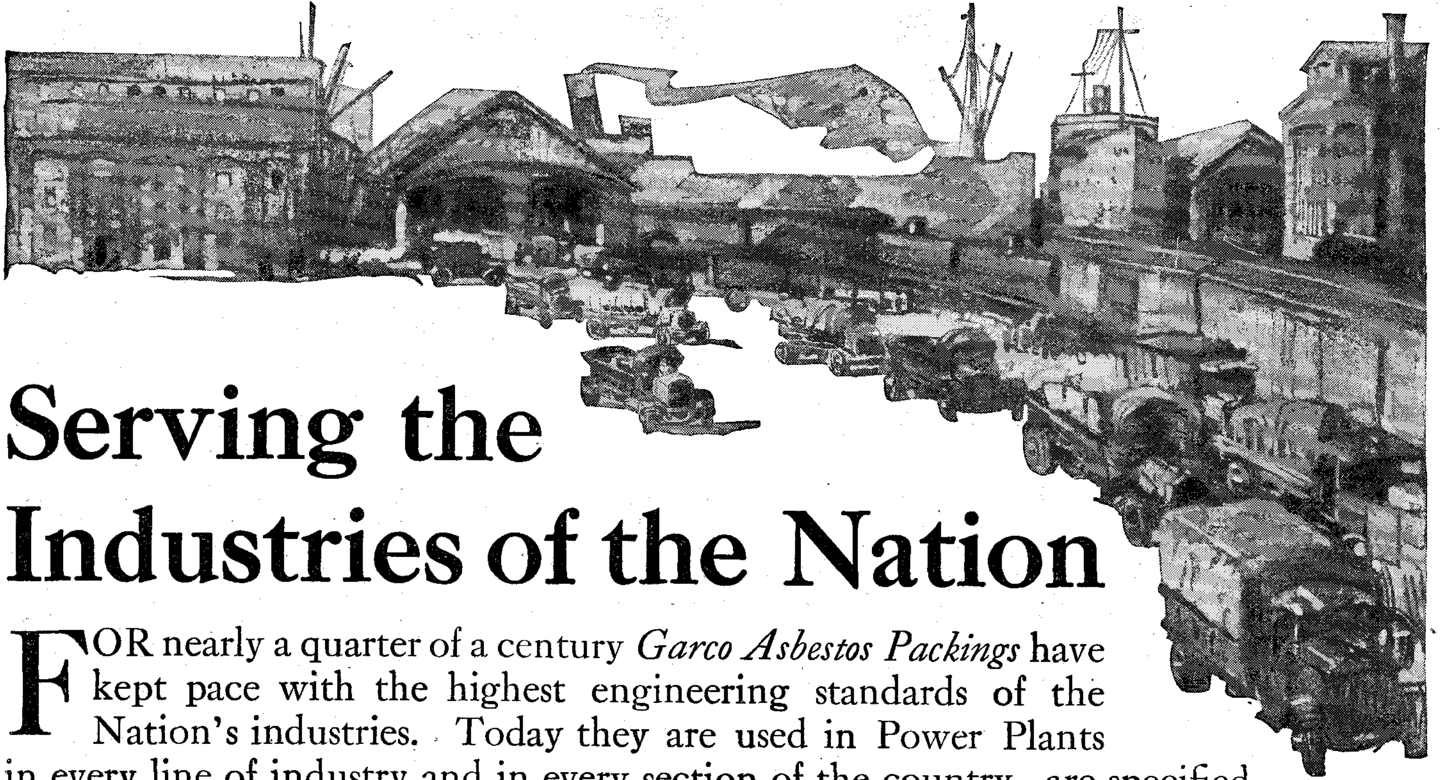

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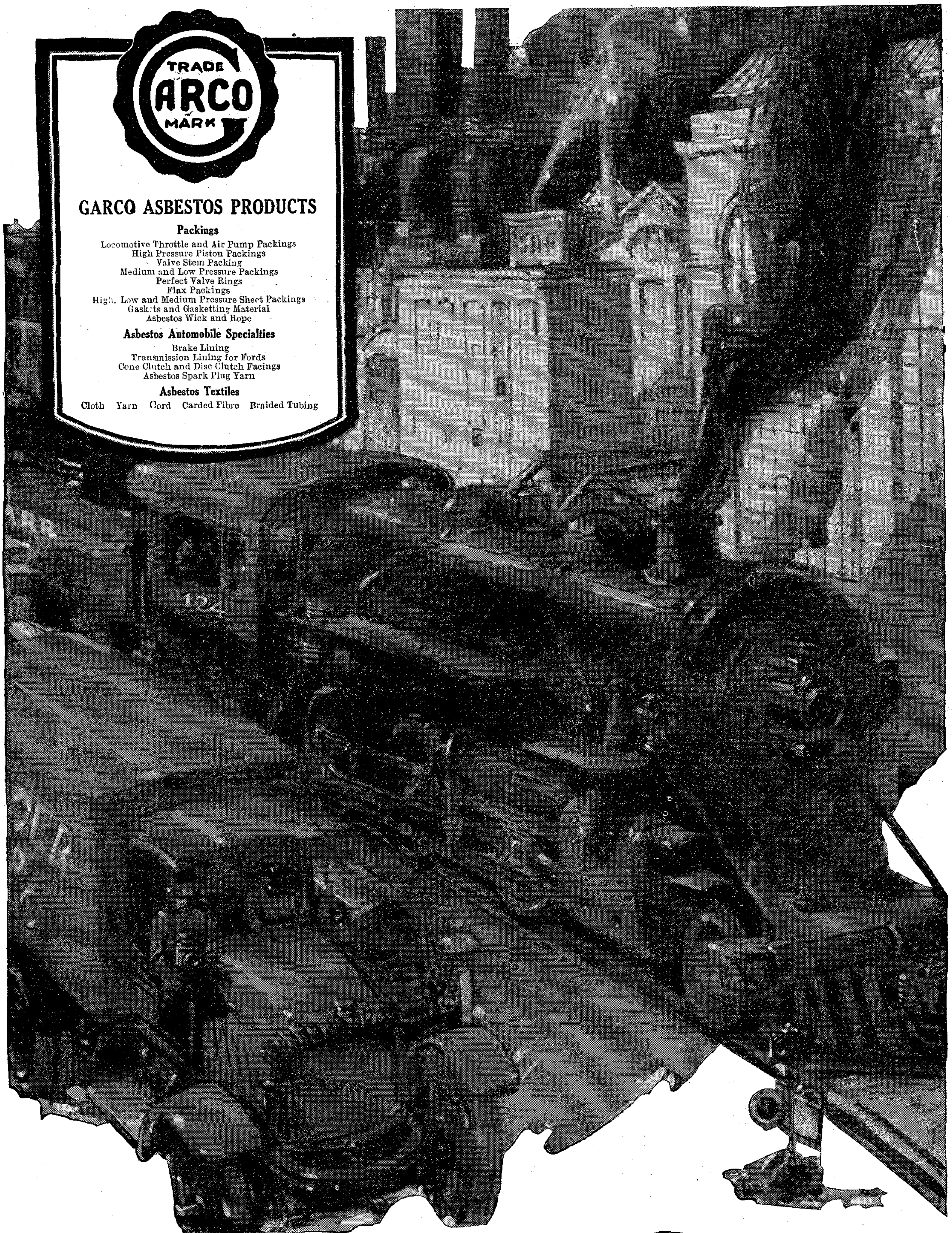

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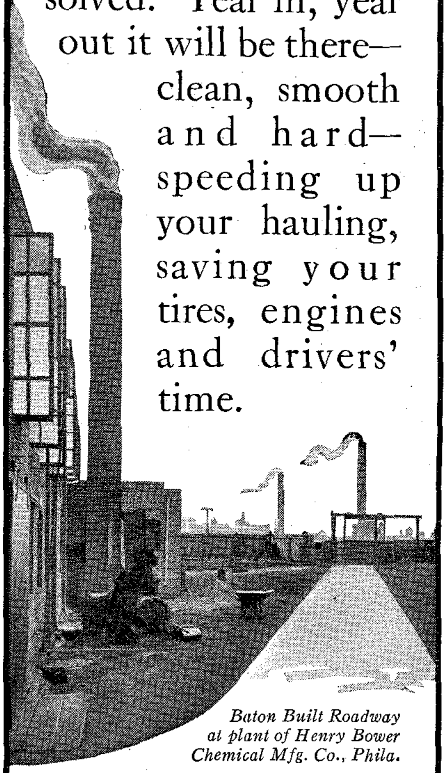

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and wide-spreading oak. The naturalist pointed to it and observed that it was a remarkable example of the noble tree.

"Yes, and you see by the branching of that oak," said the President, "that when it grew up this wood was an open field, and maybe under the plow; it is only in fields that oaks take that form."

"That is true," agreed the naturalist, "but for the minute when I first observed the tree my mind didn't take in that fact."

"Do you see anything wrong with the head of that pronghorn?" asked Roosevelt as he handed Burroughs a copy of his "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail"

It was a picture of a hunter bringing in an animal on the saddle behind him. Burroughs saw nothing wrong with the picture. The President took the naturalist into one of his rooms where the mounted head of a pronghorn hung over the mantel and pointed out that the eye was "close under the root of the horn," whereas the artist, Remington, had placed the eye in the picture two inches too low.

Roosevelt's interest in birds and natural history of course dated from his boyhood. Early in his teens he published a list of the birds in Franklin County, New York. He kept a bird journal at the age of fourteen, when he was in Egypt, and on that tour with his father up the Nile to Luxor his success as a naturalist was foreshadowed, for he made a collection of Egyptian birds found in the Nile Valley which is now in the Smithsonian Museum, in Washington, D. C.

A thin pamphlet entitled "The Birds of Oyster Bay," and long out of print, was probably Roosevelt's first venture into literature.

When he went to Harvard—Burroughs expresses the conviction — it was his ambition to be a naturalist, but there he became convinced that all the out-of-door worlds of natural history had been conquered and that the only worlds remaining were to be conquered through the laboratory, the microscope, and the scalpel.

In his natural history studies, as in all his other undertakings, Colonel Roosevelt was most painstaking and accurate and on more than one occasion he emerged triumphant from a dispute with some professional national historian over some rare specimen.

Scientists generally acknowledged the Colonel an authority in this field. Carl Akeley, head of the elephant-hunting expedition in Africa for the American Museum of Natural History, and now connected with the Elephant Hall of the museum, paid tribute to this phase of Colonel Roosevelt's accomplishments. Mr. Akeley, while hunting elephants in the African wilds, encountered the Roosevelt expedition there and hunted with the party for some days.

"Colonel Roosevelt was an amateur naturalist, and yet he was a naturalist of splendid training," said Mr. Akeley, "He had the keen eye and mind of the ideal naturalist and he was further aided by a phenomenal memory such as few men possess. He found infinite joy in studying wild animal life in its native haunts and the least of his pleasure in killing it. His greatest pleasures lay in seeing and learning, thereby proving him an ideal naturalist.

"Many of his statements on the subject of his explorations and discoveries were twisted and ridiculed by a hostile and ignorant press. His enemies made great fun of the River of Doubt, the uncharted stream he traced to its source in the South-American wilds. But the fact remains that he rendered a great service to the science of geography by locating it exactly.

"Incidentally, I believe that his exposure and trials on that Brazilian trip led to his death."

As a nature lover at all times, the President seems to have stood the test of being able to see little things as well as big things, and of seeing without effort and premeditation. Yet a degree of patience was required for the accumulation of his knowledge in these fields. The warblers, both in color and in song, are bewildering to the experienced ornithologist. Nevertheless, Burroughs says, the President had mastered every one of them.

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## ROOSEVELT'S ATTACK ON SUNDAY DRINKING

SOON after the election of Mayor Strong, in 1895, Roosevelt resigned as United States Civil Service Commissioner, a position he had held for six years, to grapple with a new problem which for years uncounted, says the New York *Sun*, "had stood like Gibraltar against all the hammerings of an indignant reform element." He accepted an appointment as one of New York's Police Commissioners, his colleagues on the board being the late Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, a Republican, and Andrew D. Parker and Avery D. Andrews, Democrats. What followed is thus described by *The Sun:*

The young Police Commissioner's unbounded genius for the unusual immediately began to function. He strolled Manhattan streets late into the night and he got evidence at first hand. He antagonized Jimmy Wakely, then an all-powerful prize-fight backer and saloon-keeper, who had been led to believe the excise laws did not apply to the Wakely "place of business." He made police-station speeches to astonished bluecoats, who for the first time heard a superior tell them that merit, not Tammany pull, would result in promotion.

He had taken the job on the condition that he'd have free rein, and thereupon he drove headlong into the work. As president of the board he started in to practise what he preached, but the old Gibraltar reared a new pinnacle in the form of local laws, which said that the power of substantial reward was vested in the chief of police, not in the police board.

Tom Byrnes, famed as a detective throughout the land, was the chief of police. With the idea of beginning the reform at the top Roosevelt convinced his board colleagues that the "great" Tom Byrnes should go, and a whole city started at the audacity of the idea. But into the Police Board rooms the mighty detective was summoned for an explosive interview. Ten minutes after the dust had settled, Tom Byrnes, the mighty, had sent in his resignation.

Peter Conlin, acting chief, was promoted to Byrnes's job, the commission figuring that Conlin, supposedly a weak man, would take orders and carry them out. But, unknown to Commissioner Roosevelt, Commissioner Parker didn't side altogether with Rooseveltian views of police management, and Parker had great influence over Chief Conlin.

For a year Conlin did Roosevelt's bid-

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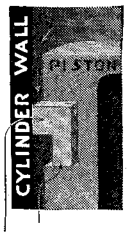
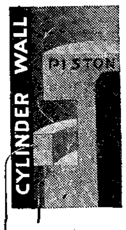


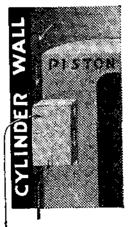
This arrow shows how the large L-shaped part of the ring seals the bottom of the piston groove—even where the smaller ring is open.

This arrow shows where the L-shaped part of the ring seals the wall of the cylinder.



This arrow shows how the smaller ring seals the bottom of the groove—even where the large L-shaped ring is open.

This arrow shows how the smaller ring seals the cylinder wall—even where large L-shaped ring is open.



This cut shows how both the wall of the cylinder and the groove of the piston are doubly sealed where there are no openings in either of the two component parts of Double Seal Rings.

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ding. Then the chief grew headstrong to the point where Roosevelt found himself unable to reward policemen as he had promised or to punish where he had threatened. He faced about and began to fight from a new angle; he tried to get remedial legislation passed that would solve his police difficulties. He failed, and his reorganization work as planned went to smash.

Policemen were growing rich, he knew, by protecting saloon-keepers that steadily broke the Sunday Excise Law. Out came the Roosevelt dictum—despite protests from his friends that he was threatening the future success of his own entire career—that every saloon in Manhattan must obey the statute, which said saloons must close from Saturday night to Monday.

Shrieks of anguish arose the length and breadth of the island. Roosevelt's local popularity got a temporary setback. Chief Conlin seized the chance to be "with the crowd" and defied his commissioner. The sum total of the whole excise crusade demonstrated that there were many honest policemen who would go straight if encouraged; that there were police commissioners who dared do their duty; that traces of a rise in the morals of the whole force were noticeable, and that—according to the Roosevelt figures—Sunday drinking had been cut down "40 per cent." while the wave lasted.

But the Gibraltar was too strong in those days even for a regiment of Roosevelts. He resigned from the Department on April 17, 1897, to accept an appointment from the McKinley Administration as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

## TRAITS DEVELOPED BY ROOSEVELT'S RANCH LIFE

ROOSEVELT'S skill with horse and gun and his rugged constitution came from his ranching life in the West. It was there also, observes the New York *Evening Sun*, that he learned the lesson of valuing associates on their worth as men. We quote:

No one has ever denied to Roosevelt an understanding of the mind and temper of the man of the plains. His sympathies with the North and the South were bred in him, but "his intimate knowledge of the West was his own achievement." He had not been long in the West before he discovered that certain peculiar social conditions prevailed, and commentators have observed that it was from adapting himself to these circumstances that he learned that a man stands or falls as he masters natural conditions and the circumstances about him.

In the public room of a frontier hotel where he was to spend the night Roosevelt was reading one evening after supper shortly after his arrival in the West. The room was dining-room, barroom, office, and living-room, and it was crowded. A swaggering fellow stept up to the bar and ordered everybody to drink. Only Roosevelt remained seated. He continued reading.

"Who's that fellow?" demanded the man at the bar.

"He's a tenderfoot," was the response.

"Hey, you, Mr. Four-eyes!" shouted the Westerner, "I asked this house to drink! D'you hear?"

No reply came from Roosevelt. The Westerner pulled his pistol, fired across the room and advanced on the tenderfoot with his smoking weapon.

"When I ask a man to drink with me I want him to do as I ask," he declared.

The tenderfoot, who had watched the advance across the room from under his eyelashes, glanced up and asked to be excused.

"Not much," was the reply. "That don't go down here. Order your drink."

The tenderfoot got up easily from his chair, remarking: "Very well, if I must, I"—

With the pause in the words came a full right swinging jolt that took the Westerner on the point of the jaw and laid him on the floor. The tenderfoot was astride him and pinioned his arms. Then he threw the bully's pistol across the room and, glaring at him through his glasses, snapt through the teeth that later were to become so familiar to the American public: "And when I intimate that I don't care to drink with you, just understand that I don't care to drink."

Referring to this incident after he had ceased to be a tenderfoot, Roosevelt himself made this comment: "I was never shot at maliciously but once. My assailant was a broad-hatted ruffian of a cheap type. The fact that I wore glasses, together with my evident desire to avoid a fight, apparently gave him the impression—a mistaken one—that I would not resent an injury."

A characteristic incident showing Roosevelt's readiness to throw down the moral gauntlet occurred later at Medora at a meeting of cattle men in a freight-shed. The county had three prisoners who were the last of a gang of outlaws, and it was shown that a deputy sheriff, who was in his "unofficial moments" a cow thief, was in alliance with them. The ranchmen hesitated to denounce the sheriff when he strolled in to take part in the meeting of protest. He was a "two gun" man, with a nasty temper, and "wore a brace of the most restless six-shooters in the Kildeer region of the bad lands."

Roosevelt was the one who explained to the sheriff in no uncertain terms the evil of cow-stealing. The disappearance of the next cow, he declared, might become the signal for declaring the corrupt official's office vacant, and it was not without the pale of possibility that certain of Roosevelt's friends, whom he might be unable to restrain, might invoke the assistance of a rope or a Winchester in preventing their herds from depredations.

Contrary to expectations, the sheriff drew neither of the guns projecting from his belt, and gave no resentful sign. His look at Roosevelt was one of startled understanding of an unpleasant determination. But that was all—and the ranchmen of the Kildeer mountain region came to have a serene feeling as they turned into their blankets at night that their cows would not diminish before morning.

From that time on Roosevelt's position in the West was one of distinction among the men of the plains. His real business among those men was raising cattle and caring for them on the plains, and if anything could have raised him in their estimation more than his determination to be a real "cattle man" as distinct from a "sheep man," it was the display of nerve which he never lacked.

During his two years in the West as a ranchman Roosevelt lived the life of the hardiest plainsman. On round-ups he endured all the hardships of his men. He spent much of his time hunting, and killed specimens of all the game to be found on the plains and in the mountains. He was particularly fond of bear hunting, which requires a nerve as steady and an aim as sure as the pursuit of any game in the United States.

## GENTLER SIDE OF ROOSEVELT'S NATURE

COWBOYS who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on the spring round-up of 1887, says the Chicago *Tribune*, will never forget an act of kindness shown to a weakling calf, which is illustrative of the gentler side of his nature. The Colonel owned the Elkhorn ranch on the Little Missouri River, and he had gone from New York to assist his men in this semiannual affair. Then comes the story:

The expedition comprised about one hundred cowboys, who represented several ranches, and was divided into "outfits" of twenty men to each. The foreman of Colonel Roosevelt's ranch was foreman of the round-up. This was before Roosevelt became a colonel, and the cowboys all called him "Teddy."

Before the plainsmen galloped away from Medora on the morning of May 15, Roosevelt told his foreman that he wished to be treated no better than any other man in the party. He was anxious and willing to do his share of the work, he said, and the relations existing between employer and employee were to be forgotten until after the round-up.

Rudolph Lehmicke, a former cowboy, and later a compositor on *The Tribune*, who was with the expedition, tells the following story of Roosevelt's saving the life of a calf:

"We had been out about three weeks and had not met with any unusual adventure. It had rained steadily two days and nights of the third week, and every man in the round-up was drenched to the skin. With the exception of Colonel Roosevelt, or Teddy, as we then called him, all of us were used to that rough life, and we half expected him to plead illness when at three o'clock the next morning we turned out with the rain still pelting. But he was in the saddle as soon as any of us and not a word of complaint did he utter.

"On this day Roosevelt, Merle Bentley, and myself were driving what is called the day herd. This is a bunch of cattle that have strayed away from their own ranges during the winter. The brand shows to whom they belong. Stray cattle are gathered up and driven over the divide, being headed down to their own ranges.

"About noon we came across a small bunch of cattle, among which was a cow with a calf not more than a week old. It was still raining in torrents. When the cattle separated and broke into a run, we saw the calf for the first time. The mother cow was compelled to lag behind on account of the calf's inability to travel fast. Bentley was riding nearest the calf and mother, and he tried to urge them on to join those ahead.

"Teddy had been watching the feeble efforts of the calf to keep along with the mother, and he was touched by the little fellow's plucky struggle to follow. He rode over to Bentley and in a good-natured way asked him to exchange positions. Bentley galloped off to another part of the field, glad to get rid of the troublesome calf.

"Teddy rode along slowly to accommodate the pace of the calf, but after half an

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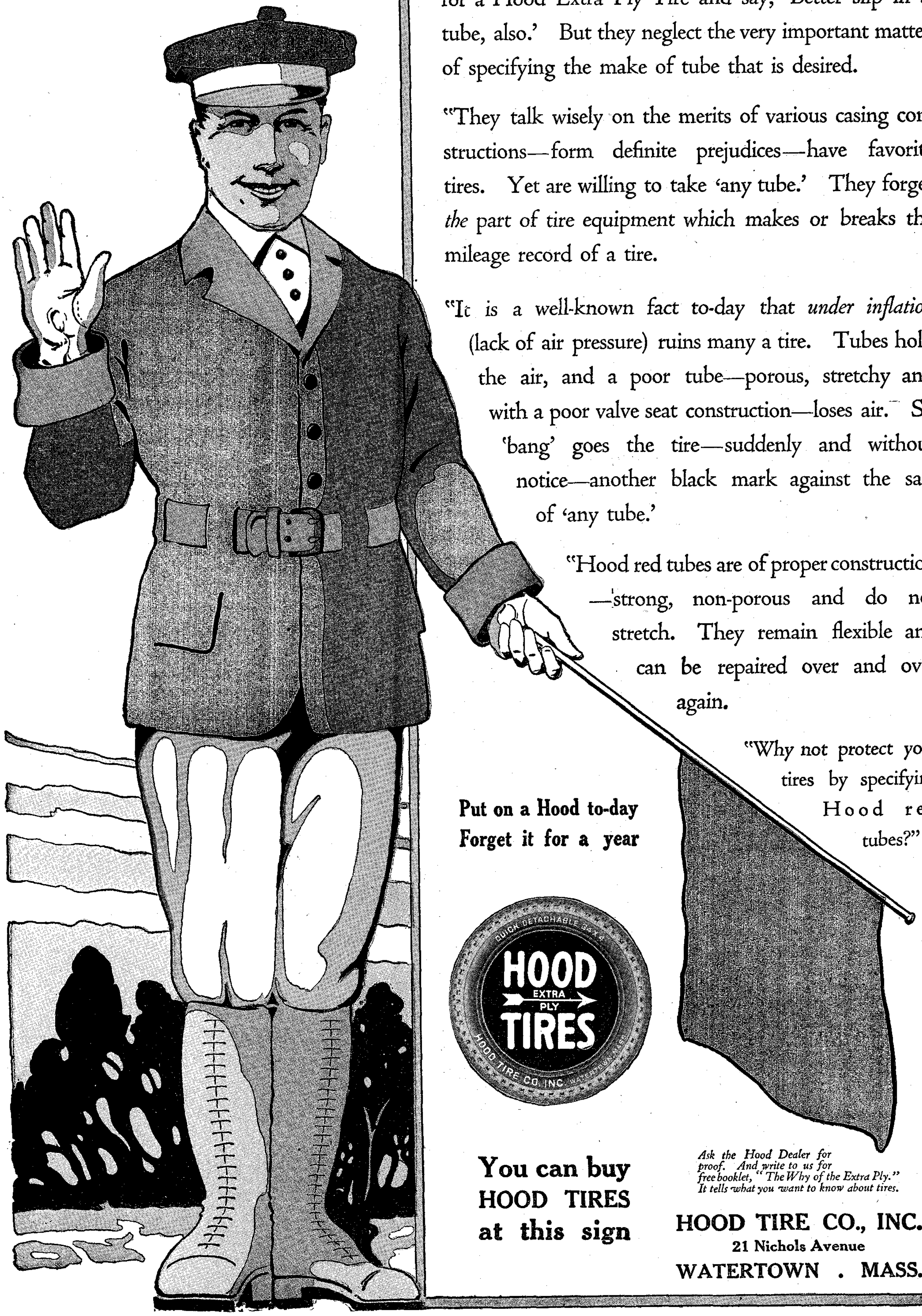

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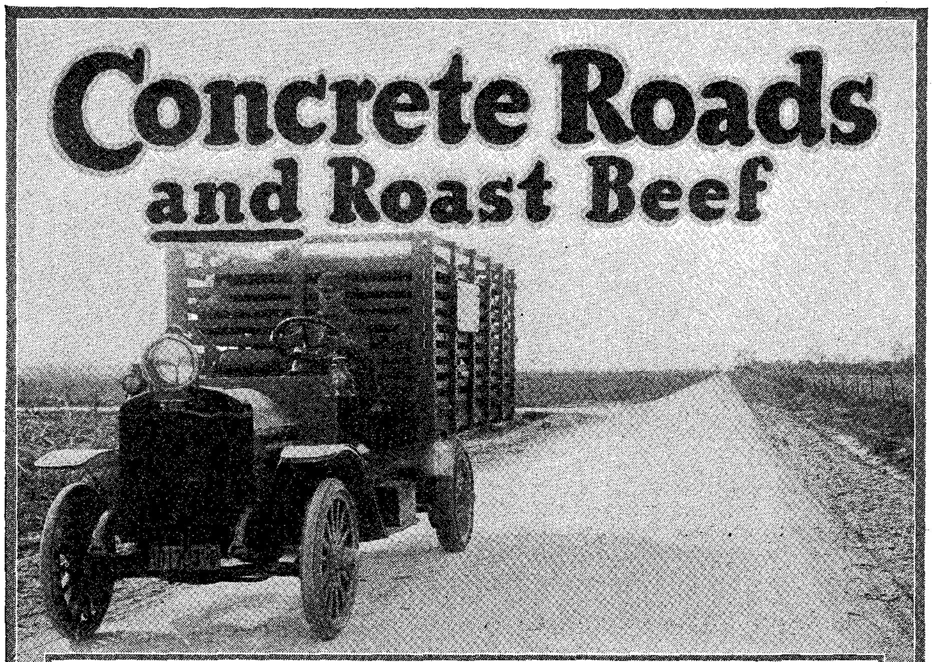


Concrete Roads and Roast Beef

THIS load of roast beef—live stock from farms in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind.—is on its way over one of the **concrete roads** of Marion County to the Indianapolis stockyards.

Before the combination of motor trucks and **concrete roads** existed in Marion County, farmers in the vicinity of Indianapolis had to sell live stock to dealers, who bought enough cattle in the neighborhood to make a carload for shipment to Indianapolis.

What the **concrete roads** leading to Indianapolis have done for stock raisers is best told by Joseph Jackson, one of the prominent farmers of Lebanon, Indiana.

*Read What He Says:*

"During the past few months **concrete roads** have enabled me to ship live stock direct to the yards by motor truck, eliminating the middle man and saving me his profit.

"It also saves shrinkage in weight of the cattle, caused by loading, shipping and unloading from freight cars, and I can ship as often as I have stock ready for the market, without waiting to get together a car load, which often makes it necessary to include animals still under full weight.

"Shipping by truck would be expensive over poor roads and often impossible. Over concrete you can keep your trucks going the year round, with the least wear and tear and with a minimum of gasoline.

"**Concrete roads** and motor trucks are and will be hereafter a great aid to the farmer shipping produce and live stock to market."

You see that roast beef may depend on concrete roads—that roads are a great factor in regular distribution of food products. Read again the second paragraph of Mr. Jackson's letter above. It gives some of the reasons why

*Concrete Roads PAY*

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**
OFFICES AT
Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Helena, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Parkersburg, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington

**CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE**

hour's struggle the little fellow had to give up. With a bleat he fell from exhaustion. Teddy got off his horse, picked the calf up in his arms, put it on the saddle in front of him, and rode along for a couple of miles. The mother cow trotted along at the horse's side, and her big brown eyes seemed to express the gratitude she felt.

"The calf was put down after its rest in the saddle, and by great exertion it managed to keep along with the mother for a mile or so. Its strength again gave out and it sank to the ground. Teddy sprang from his horse and again placed the little beast on the saddle in front of him.

"This was repeated three or four times, I think, before it was decided to let the calf lie where it had fallen in the last brave struggle. Usually in such cases the mother cow is driven along with the day herd, and the abandoned calf soon dies of hunger and exposure. We were going to do this when Teddy said:

"'Boys, it doesn't seem just right to drive away the mother and leave the calf to die on the prairie. That's hardly a square deal. What do you say if we leave the mother with the little fellow, and in a few days he will be able to paddle his own canoe?'

"Bentley and I wanted to laugh, but we didn't, and we rode away."

---

## WHEN ROOSEVELT ENTERED POLITICS

AFTER graduating from Harvard and taking a trip abroad with his family, young Roosevelt entered the office of his uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt, as a law student. Pretty soon, however, he decided to adopt politics as a profession and gave up study of the law. When this decision was made, says the New York *Evening Sun*, the local situation was such as might have been expected after the misrule of Boss Tweed, and the "trial, imprisonment, escape, exile, and death" of that eminent Tammany spoilsman. Young Roosevelt's district about Union Square, which was then known as the "brownstone district," was just waking up politically. What followed is told by *The Evening Sun:*

When Roosevelt decided to join the Republican association of his Assembly district his family was not immediately in sympathy with that form of public service. He was told, one of his commentators declares, that he would find no one at the meetings but "grooms, liquor dealers, and low politicians."

"Well," was Roosevelt's reply, "if that is so they belong to the governing class, and you do not. I mean, if I can, to be of the governing class."

"Jake" Hess was then boss of the aristocratic district, and when young Roosevelt was elected in 1881 he thought the awakening of the brownstone proletariat was only an "annoying incident." At Albany they said: "Well, they've sent up another silk stocking." But Roosevelt was reelected in 1882 and 1883. Before his first term was half over it was seen that he was likely to "make trouble." The moral crusade which attended every phase of his career he started before the first session of which he was a member had been under way more than a few months.

The elevated railroad ring corruptionists had involved the Attorney-General of the State and a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Roosevelt's fellow legislators showed no disposition to satisfy the desire of their angry constituents that those concerned be punished. Roosevelt was counseled by his Republican elders in the Assembly to hold his peace. The kind of peace he held was pretty well described by a magazine writer of the time:

"So far as the clearest judgment could see, it was not the moment for attack. Indeed, it looked as if attack would strengthen the hands of corruption by exposing the weakness of the opposition to it. Never did expediency put a temptation to conscience more insidiously.

"It was on April 6, 1882, that young Roosevelt took the floor in the Assembly and demanded that Judge Westbrook, of Newburg, be impeached. And for sheer moral courage that act is probably supreme in Roosevelt's life thus far. He must have expected failure. Even his youth and idealism and ignorance of public affairs could not blind him to the apparently inevitable consequences.

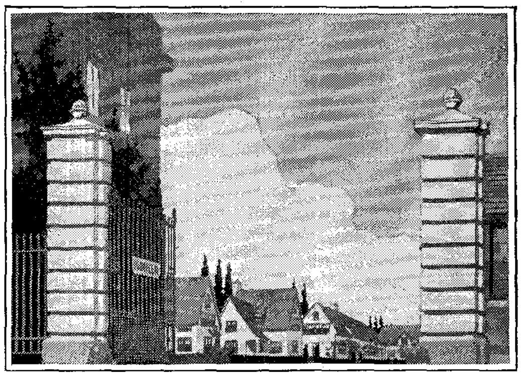
"That speech—the deciding act in Roosevelt's career—is not remarkable for eloquence. But it is remarkable for fearless candor. He called thieves thieves, regardless of their millions; he slashed savagely at the Judge and the Attorney-General; he told the plain unvarnished truth as his indignant eyes saw it.

"When he finished the veteran leader of the Republicans rose and with gently contemptuous raillery asked that the resolution to take up the charge be voted down. He said he wished to give young Mr. Roosevelt time to think about the wisdom of his course. 'I,' said he, 'have seen many reputations in the State broken down by loose charges made in the legislature.' And presently the Assembly gave 'young Mr. Roosevelt time to think' by voting not to take up his 'loose charges.'

"Ridicule, laughter, a ripple—apparently it was all over, except the consequences to the bumptious and dangerous young man which might flow from the cross set against his name in the black books of the ring.

"That night the young man was once more urged to be 'sensible,' to 'have regard to his future usefulness,' to 'cease injuring the party.' He snapt his teeth together and defied the party leaders. And the next day he again rose and again lifted his puny voice and his puny hand against smiling, contemptuous corruption. Day after day he persevered on the floor of the Assembly, in interviews for the press; a few newspapers here and there joined with him; Assemblymen all over the State began to hear from their constituents. Within a week his name was known from Buffalo to Montauk Point, and everywhere the people were applauding him. On the eighth day of his bold, smashing attack, the resolution to take up the charges was again voted upon at his demand. And the Assemblymen, with the eyes of the whole people upon them, did not dare longer to keep themselves on record as defenders of a Judge who feared to demand an investigation. The opposition collapsed. Roosevelt won by 104 to 6."

There was a white-washing report, and the corruptionists escaped, but a victory in publicity had been won. Attention was turned upon the "wealthy criminal class," which had frequently been named during that fight.



KOHLER

*Also* MEANS A TOWN

Scarcely four miles from Sheboygan, Wisconsin, U. S. A., stands the town of Kohler, home of the world-famed enameled plumbing ware that bears its name.

Here is an independent community imbued with the spirit of achievement, yet untrammeled by aught that tends to hinder fullest self-expression.

Through this spirit Kohler products have set and attained their enviable mark.

Thus Kohler has come to mean many things. Kohler is an idea. It also means a bathtub, a town, a kitchen sink, an institution, a complete plumbing equipment for home or factory, a laundry tray, an ideal.

And it also means forty-five years' experience.

The discriminating architect and plumber know that this indeed is a line by which they can give highest expression to both your and their exacting ideals.

Let us send you with our compliments an interesting booklet describing Kohler products.

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Kohler Co., Kohler, Wisconsin
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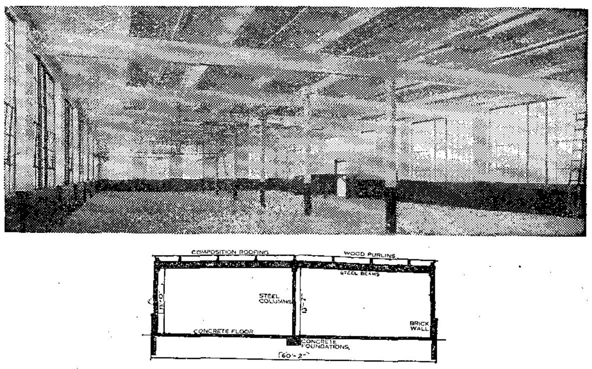
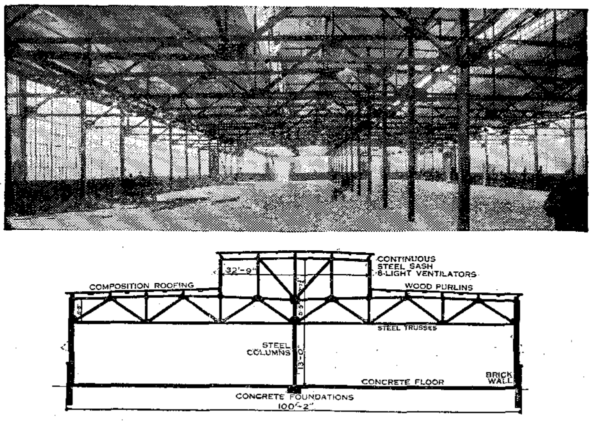
MANUFACTURERS OF ENAMELED PLUMBING WARE

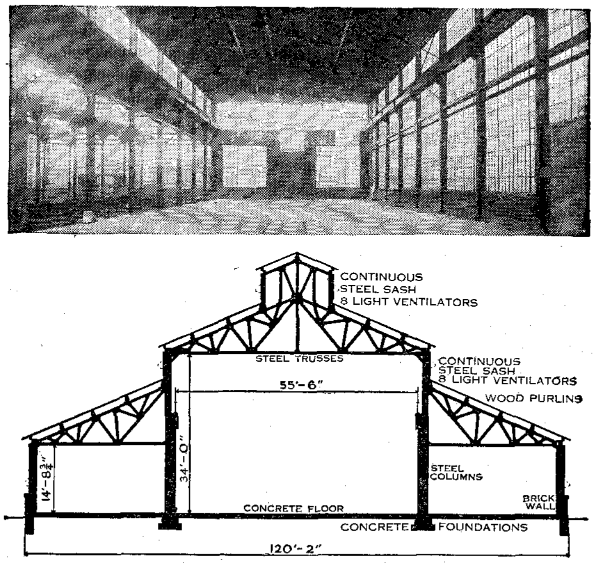
# AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS


COMPOSITION ROOFING
WOOD PURLINS
STEEL BEAMS
13'-0"
STEEL COLUMNS
13'-7"
CONCRETE FLOOR
BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
60'-2"

Austin No. 1 Standard for Light Manufacturing or Storage, 60 feet wide with one row of columns and no monitor. Built in 30 working-days.


CONTINUOUS STEEL SASH 8-LIGHT VENTILATORS
32'-9"
COMPOSITION ROOFING
WOOD PURLINS
6'-6"
5'-3"
STEEL TRUSSES
STEEL COLUMNS
13'-0"
CONCRETE FLOOR
BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
100'-2"

Austin No. 3 Standard, the universal type, 100 feet wide and any additional width in multiples of 50 feet with any length in multiples of 20 feet. Has monitor and single row of columns. Crane runway if desired. Built in 30 working-days.


CONTINUOUS STEEL SASH 8 LIGHT VENTILATORS
STEEL TRUSSES
55'-6"
CONTINUOUS STEEL SASH 8 LIGHT VENTILATORS
WOOD PURLINS
14'-8½"
34'-0"
STEEL COLUMNS
BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FLOOR
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
120'-2"

Austin Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Standard for Heavy Machine Shops and Foundries with crane runways and a monitor. Center aisles are approximately 40 feet, 50 feet and 60 feet wide respectively. Side aisles approximately 30 feet wide. Length any multiples of 20 feet. Built in 60 working-days.

Austin No. 8 Standard, a heavy mill type building of steel and timber. Built in record time.

## Need New Buildings Quickly?

To speed up your *production*, to get your product on the market quickly, you will need just the kind of speedy building service that the Austin Company is always prepared to give.

30-working-day building service will mean that you will be ready to take advantage of new opportunities and equally important that *you will make worth while savings in time, labor and building costs.*

Examine the Austin Standard Buildings shown on these pages. With these 10 Standard Types, together with adaptations and combinations of them, you can quickly meet all general building needs of your industry. For those having requirements that demand special types of construction Austin Engineers are prepared to make an individual study and submit special designs.

### *Austin Book of Buildings*

This 64 page book gives a description of the ten Austin Standards and the Austin special service together—with cross sections, specifications and other interesting information. If your need is urgent use the wires.

**THE AUSTIN COMPANY**
***Industrial Engineers and Builders***
**Cleveland, Ohio**

THE
AUSTIN METHOD

# AUSTIN STANDARD FACTORY-BUILDINGS

## Consider these Austin Standards

Austin speed is the result of a very complete plan of building action. It consists first of adequate stocks of all essential materials — fabricated steel, steel sash, lumber, etc. These stocks are located at strategic points east of the Mississippi River and are ready for immediate shipment to your property.

Then by reason of large building operations in every part of the industrial section of the country, the company's construction forces are always available on very short notice. This means the breaking of ground in record time.

Of still further importance is the point of READINESS—by the development of Austin Standard building units the usual time for construction, cost of plans and specifications, etc., are greatly reduced—in fact, every single operation is systematized so that the result invariably means "*the most building for the least amount of the owner's time and money.*"

### *Austin Equipment Department*

This part of the Austin Service embraces the design, purchase and installation of every type of equipment. The Austin Company, through its standardization plan, can save the owner time and money by furnishing the heating, ventilating, lighting and plumbing equipment. This part of the equipment has been standardized to meet the requirements of each Standard type.

Select the type of Austin Standard that interests you most and let us send you further data. Austin Engineers are prepared to make a special study of your building problems on short notice.

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***Industrial Engineers and Builders***

**Cleveland, Ohio** (113)

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| WASHINGTON | 1406 G Street, N. W., Franklin 6420 |
| DETROIT | 1452 Penobscot Building, Cherry 4466 |
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*For Foreign Business:* American Steel Export Company,
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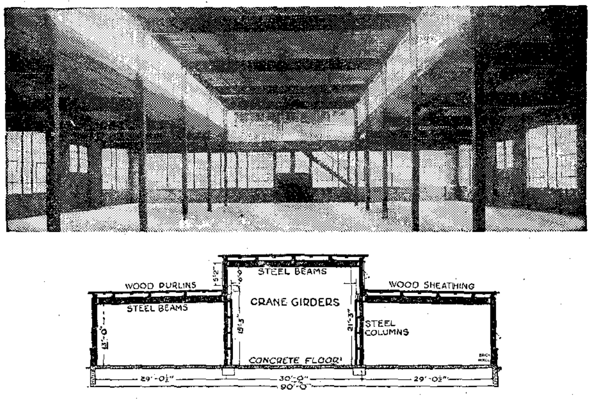
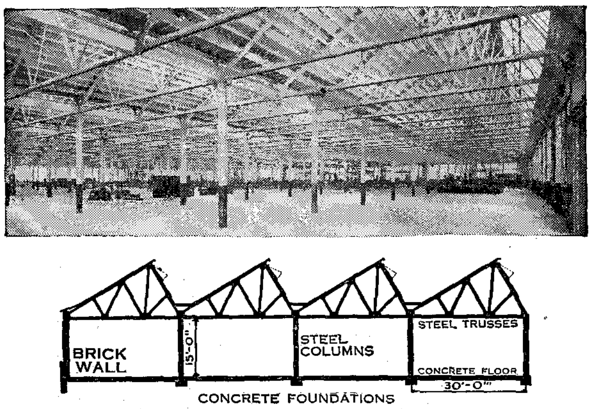
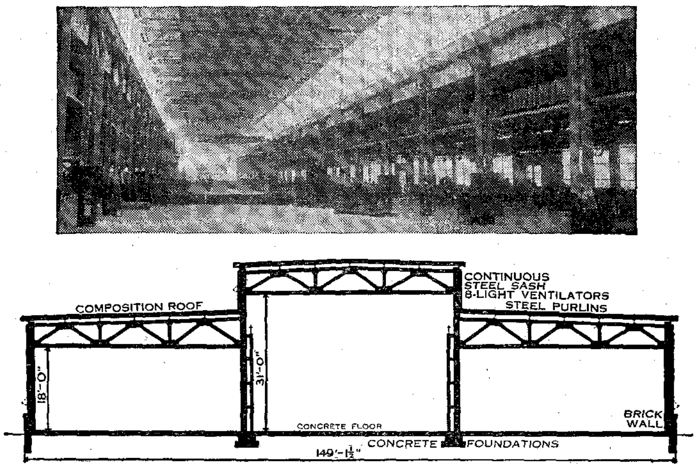
THE AUSTIN METHOD


STEEL BEAMS
WOOD PURLINS
WOOD SHEATHING
STEEL BEAMS
CRANE GIRDERS
STEEL COLUMNS
CONCRETE FLOOR
BRICK WALL
5'-2"
6'-0"
13'-0"
15'-5"
21'-3"
29'-0½"
30'-0"
29'-0½"
90'-0"

Austin No. 2 Standard for Foundry or Heavy Machine Shop, 90 feet wide with two rows of columns and monitor. Built in 30 working-days.


BRICK WALL
15'-0"
STEEL COLUMNS
STEEL TRUSSES
CONCRETE FLOOR
30'-0"
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS

Austin No. 4 Standard, a saw tooth type, any size, with column spaces 20 feet by 30 feet. Built in 60 working-days.


CONTINUOUS STEEL SASH
8-LIGHT VENTILATORS
STEEL PURLINS
COMPOSITION ROOF
18'-0"
31'-0"
CONCRETE FLOOR
BRICK WALL
CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS
149'-1½"

Austin No. 10 Standard for Heavy Machine Work, R. R. car repair, etc. Width approximately 150 feet with two rows of columns and monitor. Length any multiple of 20 feet. Built in 60 working-days.

Austin No. 9 Standard. A flat slab re-inforced concrete, fire-proof building. Built in record time.

## STORIES THAT SHED SIDE-LIGHTS ON ROOSEVELT'S CHARACTER

PROBABLY the most picturesque man in public life in the last half-century, remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, Theodore Roosevelt figured largely in anecdotes of adventure and otherwise, wherever men gathered to swap stories. Many of the stories associated with his name may be groundless, but scores of them are undoubtedly founded on fact. It is around men of his positive, virile, aggressive personality that traditions naturally group themselves. *The News* then recalls three anecdotes:

One morning young Roosevelt threw his saddle upon a notorious bucking horse known as Ben Butler. Not knowing the horse's reputation, he was caught off his guard and thrown. Getting up with anger blazing in his eyes, he caught that horse and rode him until Ben Butler was thoroughly tamed. It was not until after he had mastered the animal that anybody who saw the incident knew he had been seriously hurt. Three ribs were broken.

Three men once stole a skiff belonging to Roosevelt's outfit. He and two others went upon the trail of the thieves, found them in their camp, got the "drop" on them with their rifles, and compelled them to surrender. It was winter and the party were many miles from a sheriff. Roosevelt and his companions guarded the three in camp for several weeks. Finally, Roosevelt went to a town fifteen miles away and borrowed a wagon. He compelled the prisoners to ride in this, trudged along behind them, his companions having been compelled to remain behind, kept awake for thirty-six hours, and finally turned them over to the sheriff.

When fame had come to him in later days, Roosevelt was in Idaho one day when he saw a copy of his book, "The Winning of the West," on a news-stand. In talking with the proprietor he casually asked, pointing to the book, "Who is this man Roosevelt?" "Oh, he is a ranch-driver up in the cattle country," the man answered. "What do you think of his book?" "Well," the dealer went on, after a pause, "I've always thought I'd like to meet the author and tell him if he stuck to running ranches and not tried to write books he'd cut a heap bigger figger at his trade."

Additional stories which shed light on Colonel Roosevelt's character appear in the Chicago *Tribune:*

"Mr. Roosevelt's creed?" wrote Jacob Riis, his close friend for years in police work in New York. "Find it in a speech he made to the Bible Society a year ago. 'If we read the book aright,' he said, 'we read a book that teaches us to go forth and do the work of the Lord in the world as we find it; to try to make things better in the world, even if only a little better, because we have lived in it. That kind of work can be done only by a man who is neither a weakling nor a coward; by a man who, in the fullest sense of the word, is a true Christian, like *Greatheart*, Bunyan's hero."

Mr. Roosevelt was a tireless reader of books, and on his long railroad trips usually carried half a dozen volumes. But the side-pocket of his traveling-coat always held one stoutly bound, well-thumbed book—a copy of "Plutarch's Lives." On campaign tours and pleasure jaunts he took a daily half-hour dose of Plutarch.

"I've read this little volume close to a thousand times," he said one day, "but it is ever new."

This poem by Hamlin Garland was one of his favorites:

O wild woods and rivers and untrod sweeps of sod,
I exult that I know you,
I have felt you and worshiped you.
I can not be robbed of the memory
Of horse and plain,
Of bird and flower,
Nor the song of the illimitable West Wind.

"Better faithful than famous," used to be one of his characteristic sayings, wrote Jacob Riis in his life of the former President. "It has been his rule all his life. A classmate of Roosevelt told me recently of being present at a Harvard reunion when a professor told of asking a graduate what would be his work in life.

"'Oh,' said he, 'really, you know, nothing seems to me much worth while.' Roosevelt got up and said to the professor:

"'That fellow ought to have been knocked on the head. I would take my chances with a blackmailing policeman sooner than with him.'"

Soon after the Roosevelts took up their residence at the White House a fawning society woman asked one of the younger boys if he did not dislike the "common boys" he met at the public school. The boy looked at her in wonderment for a moment and then replied:

"My papa says there are only tall boys and short boys and good boys and bad boys, and that's all the kind of boys there are."

When the leader of the Rough Riders returned from the Spanish-American War he found all his children congregated near a pole from which floated a large flag of their own manufacture, inscribed:

"To Colonel Roosevelt."

He said that the tribute touched him more deeply than any of the pretentious demonstrations accorded him.

"Theodore Roosevelt is a humorist," wrote Homer Davenport in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, October 23, 1910. "In the multitude of his strenuousness this, the most human of his accomplishments, has apparently been overlooked. There is a similarity between his humor and Mark Twain's. If Colonel Roosevelt were on the vaudeville stage he would be a competitor of Harry Lauder. At Denver, at the stock-growers' banquet during his recent Western trip, Colonel Roosevelt was at his best. He made three speeches that day and was eating his sixth meal, yet he was in the best of fettle. You couldn't pick a hallful that could sit with faces straight through his story of the blue roan cow. He can make a joke as fascinating as he can the story of a sunset on the plains of Egypt."

Theodore Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was instrumental in the selection of Dewey to take charge of the Pacific squadron during the Spanish-American War. San Francisco and a few other cities objected. They did not know Dewey. A delegation was sent to Washington to kick against the appointment. The delegation was finally turned over to Roosevelt. He listened patiently to their objections and said:

"Gentlemen, I can't agree with you. We have looked up his record. We have looked him straight in the eyes. He is a fighter. We'll not change now. Pleased to have met you. Good-day, gentlemen."

While a strict disciplinarian in his home, Mr. Roosevelt mingled comradeship with exercise of authority in a manner that made a successful father. It is said of him that he postponed consideration of important affairs of state to "play bear" with his children, and that he was known to excuse himself to a company of friends who were spending the evening at his home while he went up-stairs to spank one of the children who had disregarded repeated admonitions to make less noise. He was a chum of all the members of his household. He repeatedly exprest disapproval of the "goody-goody boy." He said on one occasion:

"I do not want any one to believe that my little ones are brought up to be cowards in this house. If they are struck they are not taught to turn the other cheek. I haven't any use for weaklings. I commend gentleness and manliness. I want my boys to be strong and gentle. For all my children I pray they may be healthy and natural."

A few days after President McKinley had been shot, when physicians had given the opinion that he would recover, no one felt more joyful than Vice-President Roosevelt.

"To become President through the assassin's bullet means nothing to me," he said at the home of Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo. "Aside from the horror of having President McKinley die, there is an additional horror in becoming his successor in that way. The thing that appeals to me is to be elected President. That is the way I want the honor to come if I am ever to receive it."

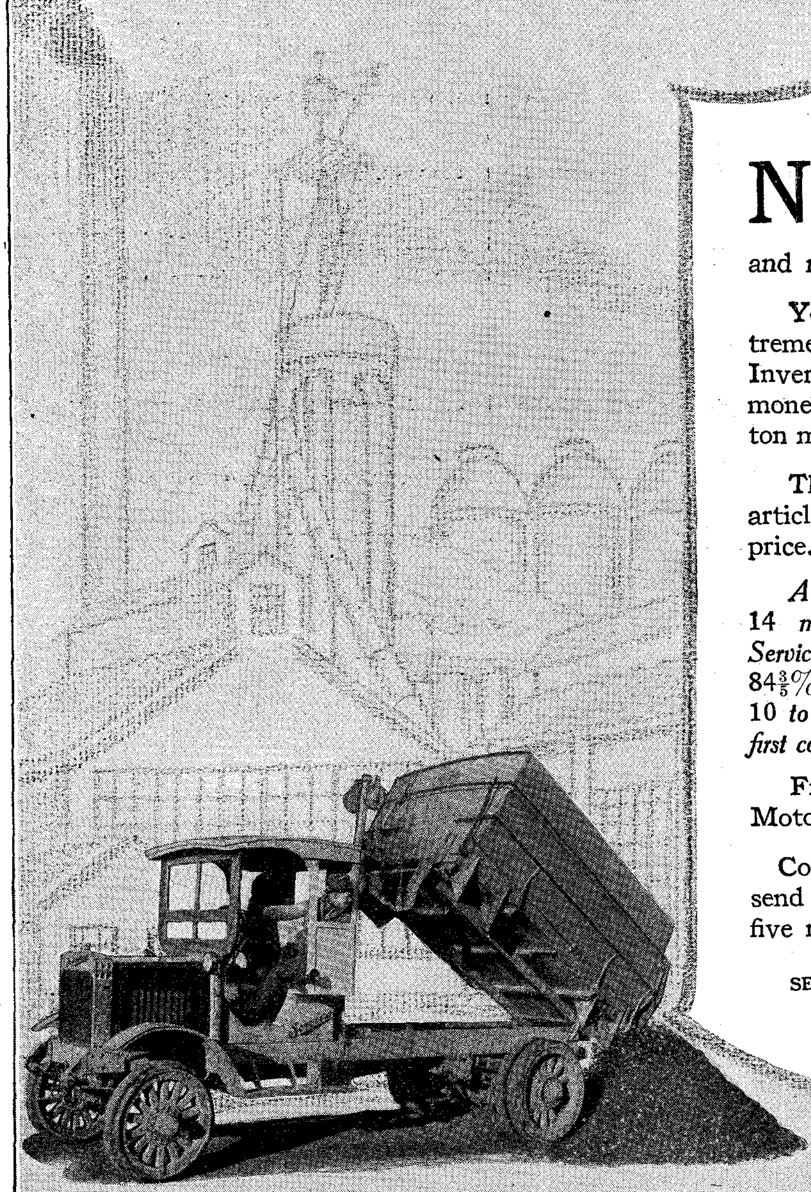
## COLONEL ROOSEVELT A "TRUE SPORT"

AS a sportsman Colonel Roosevelt not only took high rank, but he was a "true sport" in every respect, a conscientious observer of the rules of the game, quick on the trigger, and no slow hand with the gloves. After the election of President Taft, something was needed as an outlet for his abounding energy. Big game shooting was in his mind, and talking it over with his famous "Tennis Cabinet," "all good sportsmen," says the New York *Sun*, he decided that his yearning for outdoor adventure would find its heartiest expression in Africa. So with his son Kermit and a modest expedition, he set sail for Africa on March 23, 1909, aiming at the acquisition of flora and fauna trophies of a new country, as well as desiring the thrills of elephant and buffalo-hunting. *The Sun* proceeds:

The expedition was in the wilderness until the middle of the following March, during which time it was almost completely cut off from communication with the world. One result was a collection, which scientists have said was of unusual value to students of natural history. His experiences the hunter naturalist described in his "African Game Trails," published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

One of the experiences he had long been anticipating was the shooting of buffalo. The former President hunted buffalo to his heart's content on Heatley's Ranch, which

# VALUE



NOT the price you pay, but the *years of service* you get, determines a motor truck's cost. Economy of operation and maintenance is the determining factor.

You might buy a motor truck at an extremely low price, yet pay dearly in the end. Inversely, you might *invest* considerable money in a motor truck, yet pay little per ton mile or year of service.

There is no better indication of any article's actual worth than its "forced sale" price.

*At a creditor's sale in Chicago recently, 14 motor trucks were sold at auction. A Service Motor Truck 22 months old brought $84\frac{3}{5}\%$ of its original price. The others, used only 10 to 18 months, sold for less than 40% of the first cost.*

From the investment standpoint, Service Motor Trucks are "gilt edge."

Consult the nearest Service Distributor, or send for catalog which gives full details of the five models and four sizes, from 1 to 5 tons.

**SERVICE MOTOR TRUCK CO., Wabash, Indiana**

*Distributors in All Principal Cities*

93

# Service
# MOTOR TRUCKS

comprised some 20,000 acres between the Rewero and Kamiti rivers and was seventeen miles long and four miles wide. The Kamiti was described as a queer little stream, running through a dense, broad swamp of tall papyrus, the home of a buffalo herd numbering one hundred individuals, and was all but impenetrable.

"There is no doubt," he wrote, "that under certain circumstances buffalo, in addition to showing themselves exceedingly dangerous opponents when wounded by hunters, become truculent and inclined to take the offensive themselves. There are places in East Africa where as regards at least certain herds this seems to be the case; and in Uganda the buffalo have caused such loss of life and such damage to the native plantations that they are now ranked as vermin and not as game, and their killing is encouraged in every possible way."

Continuing with his description of the hunt in Heatley's swamp, the narrator goes on:

"Cautiously threading our way along the edge of the swamp we got within 150 yards of the buffalo before we were perceived. There were four bulls grazing close by the edge of the swamp, their black bodies glistening in the early sunrays, their massive horns showing white and the cow-herons perched on their backs. They stared sullenly at us with outstretched heads from under their great frontlets of horn.

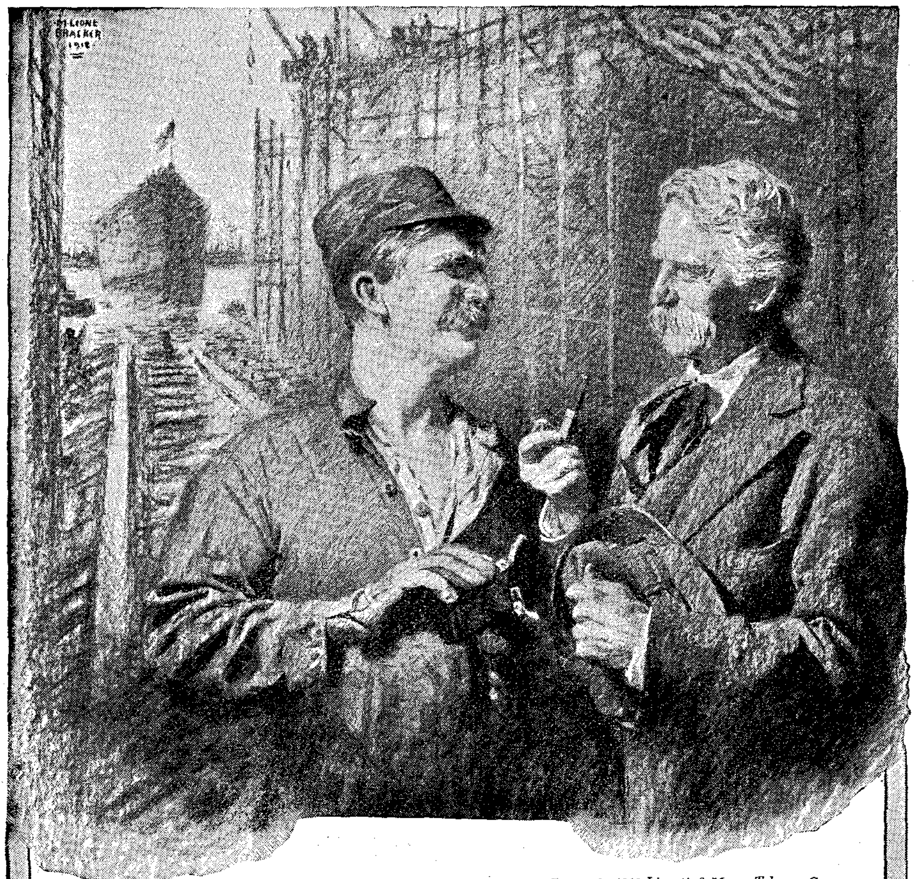
"The biggest of the four stood a little out from the other three, and at him I fired, the bullet telling with a smack on the tough hide and going through the lungs. We had been afraid they would at once turn into the papyrus, but instead of this they started straight across our front directly for the open country.

"This was a piece of huge good luck. Kermit put his first barrel into the second bull and I my second barrel into one of the others, after which it became impossible to say which bullet struck which animal, as the firing became general. They ran a quarter of a mile into the open, and then the big bull I had first shot, and which had no other bullet in him, dropt dead, while the other three, all of which were wounded, halted beside him.

"We walked toward them rather expecting a charge, but when we were still over two hundred yards away they started back for the swamp and we began firing. The distance being long, I used my Winchester. Aiming well before one bull he dropt to the shot as if poleaxed, falling straight on his back with his legs kicking, but in a moment he was up again and after the others. Later I found that the bullet, a full metal patch, had struck him in the head but did not penetrate the brain, and merely stunned him for the moment.

"All the time we kept running diagonally to their line of flight. They were all three badly wounded, and when they reached the tall, rank grass, high as a man's head, which fringed the papyrus swamp, the two foremost lay down while the last one, the one I had floored with the Winchester, turned, and with nose outstretched began to come toward us. He was badly crippled, however, and with a soft-nosed bullet from my heavy Holland I knocked him down, this time for good. The other two then rose, and tho each was again hit they reached the swamp, one of them to our right, the other to the left, where the papyrus came out in a point."

Mr. R. J. Cuninghame, the famous



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Velvet Joe to the Shipbuilder

Don't think yo're less a fighter for workin' here,
my son—
Yo' made the ships that made the trips that helped
to lick the hun;

Yo're guns are rapid-firers an' the rivets that they
drive
Kept poundin' home the lesson that beastliness can't
thrive.

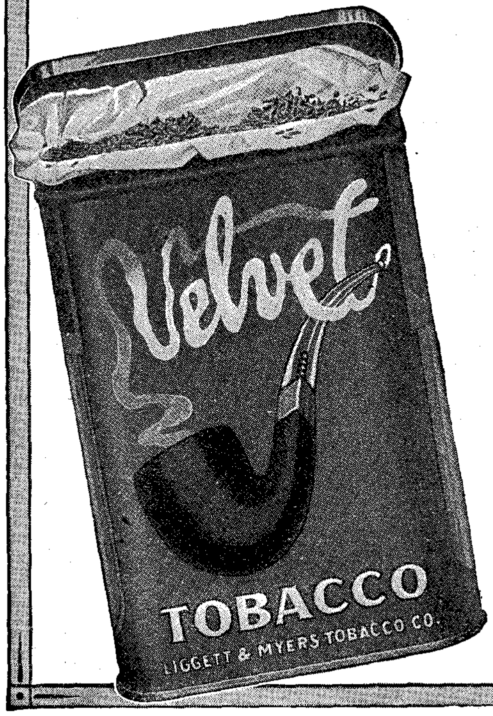
So fire away! That history will say, now we have
won:
"He made the ships that made the trips that helped
to lick the Hun."

Velvet Joe

Made from the best
Kentucky Burley
Tobacco, aged in
NATURE'S Way—
The *Right* Way—

15c

*Write to Velvet Joe, 4241 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., for his 1919 Almanac. He will send it FREE.*



African hunter, who was in charge of this expedition, became an enthusiastic admirer of Colonel Roosevelt. He told the London correspondent of the New York *Times* that the Colonel was excellent company, never made difficulties, never complained of petty annoyances, and was full of anecdotes and good stories. The cabled interview with Mr. Cuninghame continues:

"When we started he ordered me to put him on the steps of the palace at Khartum at four o'clock on the afternoon of a certain day, and I did it; but it was necessary to put in three weeks of the hardest kind of marching from Uganda to the Nile. It was terribly hot and rough going, and the mosquitoes were awful; but the Colonel knew it had to be done, and he never complained.

"I never knew a man with such never-relaxing energy. He was keen day after day. The hardest thing he had to do, he told me, was to write his book. Yes, it was the famous dollar-a-word book. He told me another publisher offered him two dollars, but after weighing it all up he thought it was a better bargain to be published by Scribners at only a dollar a word than by the other man. But it was real hard work for him to sit down at the end of each day's march and grind it out in that heat."

Then Cuninghame asked to be allowed to give his testimony as to the strict temperance of Roosevelt.

"He had a libel suit about it, didn't he?" he asked. "I'd like to say what I know. The expedition was strictly dry—isn't that the word? Of course, we had a little champagne, brandy, and rye whisky as medical stores, and there was one special bottle of brandy of the very finest brand labeled 'Colonel's' which was entrusted to my care. Well, he never touched a drop of anything except, perhaps, at a formal banquet, where he had a glass of sherry to sip a toast to the King.

"But at last he had a touch of fever and the surgeon ordered him a dose of his own brandy. It was measured out like medicine, perhaps two ounces to three of water. He drank it and at once spat it out. He explained that as soon as spirits entered his throat his muscles always automatically contracted and rejected them.

"The surgeon insisted, and threatened to inject morphia in his throat and deaden everything unless he tried again. At length he induced the Colonel to take a spoonful of salad-oil first, and under its mollifying influence he got one dose of brandy down and it was as mild as milk. You know that was all he took of the bottle on the trip, and when we got to Khartum I had the bottle measured before I handed it over to prove that only two doses were gone.

"Yet, he was in no way fanatical about drinking. He had no use for a man who took more than he could carry, but he had no objection to a man taking a drink."

On one occasion Colonel Roosevelt proved how well he could rise to an emergency. The expedition was on the Kongo when forest-fires broke out. Cuninghame was away in the bush and the Colonel at once took command. There were a thousand negro carriers to handle, but he gave the necessary orders, started back-fires, and collected the baggage so that when Cuninghame returned he could

REX MANUFACTURING COMPANY CONNERSVILLE, IND.

There's a Rex Top for Your Car

Copyright 1919, Rex Manufacturing Co.

For New Cars and Old

In selecting an automobile for immediate delivery, the foresighted buyer anticipates, first, present needs.

He wants a car that will provide protection against winter's cold and snow and the chill and rains of spring. Yet summer's sunshine and open model advantages are also in his mind.

It is to satisfy the growing market of such buyers that several progressive automobile manufacturers have adopted the Rex All-Seasons Top as factory equipment.

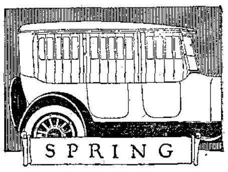
For the Rex sedan or the Rex coupé affords all the warmth and shelter of the more expensive closed car of the solid body type. And it is an automobile good to look upon, easily adapted to meet the whims of weather and as active and as sparing of gasoline and tires as an open model.

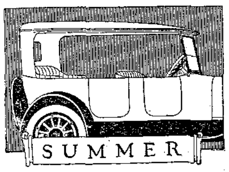
Rex All-Seasons Tops also are available for immediate installation on touring cars and roadsters, now in use, of the following makes: Dodge Brothers, Buick, Oakland, Paige, Lexington, Nash, Reo, Auburn and others.

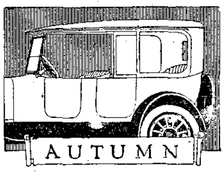
These moderately priced and sightly tops are specially designed and built to meet the car maker's specifications.

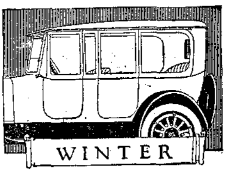
Many distributors and dealers now are displaying sedans and coupés, Rex-equipped. Or they can show you how to make your good car better by the installation of a Rex All-Seasons Top.

Rex Manufacturing Company
Connersville, Indiana


SPRING
Rain protection—jiffy curtains in place.


SUMMER
Complete ventilation—all panels removed


AUTUMN
Tonneau protection, forward panels removed.


WINTER
Weathertight—all panels in place.

Rex

ALL-SEASONS TOP

MANUFACTURED AND LICENSED
UNDER OUR OWN BASIC PATENTS

If you could see underneath your gums

If you could see *underneath* gums
—that bleed at tooth-brushing time
—that hurt when hard food is chewed
you would realize the importance of keeping your gums healthy and your teeth free from deposits.

A constant irritation of the sensitive edges of the gum is the beginning of Pyorrhea. First, there is congestion; the tissues waste and recede. Gum shrinkage sets in and the tooth roots become exposed. The bony sockets are gradually destroyed; the teeth become loose and eventually fall out, or must be extracted.

Your dentist will tell you that the only effectual way of preventing and treating Pyorrhea is to restore and maintain normal circulation of blood in the gum tissues—and to keep irritating substances from coming in prolonged contact with the sensitive gum margins. This demands the daily use of a preparation specially compounded for pyorrhetic conditions.

Pyorrhocide Powder meets these requirements. It is widely recommended by leading dentists because its value is not a matter of claims but of *proof*. Since 1908 it has been scientifically tested in the Pyorrhocide Clinic—the first and only institution devoted exclusively to the study of pyorrhea.

The results of these tests (which have been given to the entire dental profession) demonstrated that Pyorrhocide Powder is especially effective in removing the mucoid deposits and the daily accretions which form tartar. Tartar is the principal cause of gum irritation and pyorrhea. The soothing, healing action of Pyorrhocide Powder helps to make soft, spongy gums hard and firm and to heal bleeding gums. It cleans and polishes the teeth; its superiority for general use as a dentifrice has been thoroughly established.

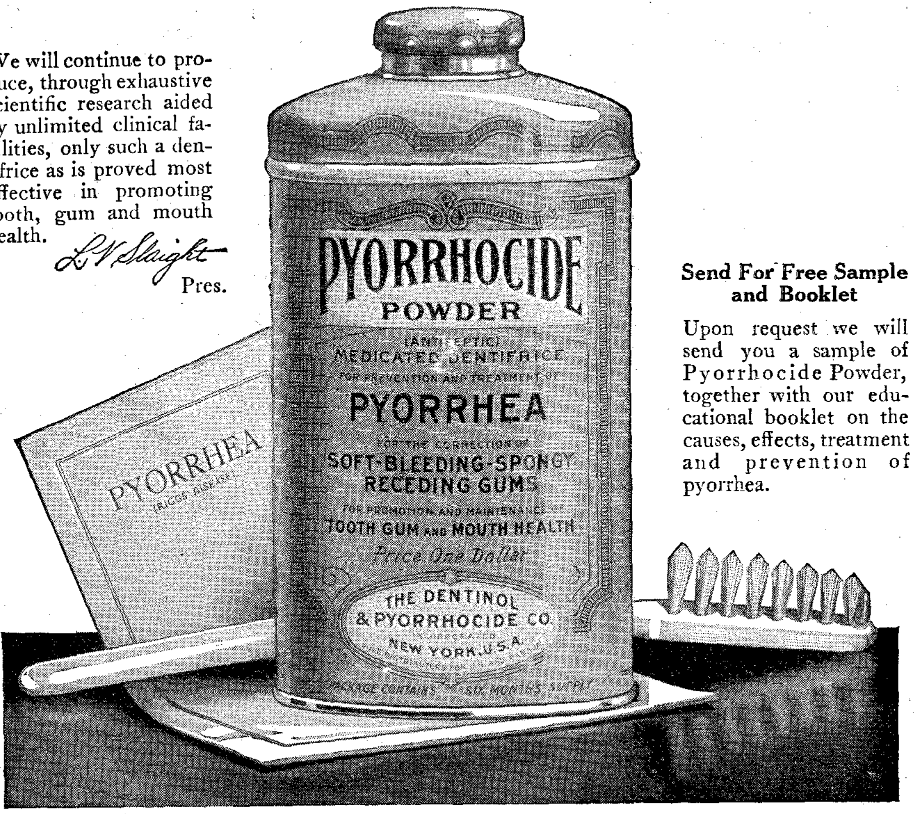
A trial of Pyorrhocide Powder will show you why it has received the endorsement and confidence of the dental profession and of thousands of users.

Tooth, gum and mouth health can be maintained only by co-operation with a dentist and the regular use, twice daily, of a medium like Pyorrhocide Powder compounded to meet the requirements proved essential by years of scientific research and clinical experience.

**Pyorrhocide Powder is economical because a dollar package contains six months' supply. For sale by all good drug stores and dental supply houses.**

THE DENTINOL & PYORRHOCIDE CO., INC.
1476 Broadway, New York

We will continue to produce, through exhaustive scientific research aided by unlimited clinical facilities, only such a dentifrice as is proved most effective in promoting tooth, gum and mouth health.
L V Sleight
Pres.



**Send For Free Sample and Booklet**

Upon request we will send you a sample of Pyorrhocide Powder, together with our educational booklet on the causes, effects, treatment and prevention of pyorrhea.

suggest nothing and asked the Colonel to carry on and complete the job.

"He was a big man," said the hunter in conclusion. "He imprest every one and dominated every one by sheer force of his personality."

---

### ROOSEVELT NO ARISTOCRAT

NEWSPAPER men tell countless stories of Roosevelt's courtesy and approachability. No matter how busily-engaged in his various offices, he was always visible to reporters sent to get his views on current topics, and representatives of enemy journals were treated as affably as friends. This admirable trait did not leave him in the White House. During his Presidency, the New York *Sun* chronicles, Roosevelt was democratic in his relations with not only men who had ideas to give him, but with those who were of service to him in living the strenuous life. For instance:

Mike Donovan at the White House boxed with him, and a ju-jutsu artist taught the President the secrets of that science. In explaining why he had "as a practical man of high ideals, who had always endeavored to put his ideals in practise," conferred with Mr. Harriman, the railroad magnate, and Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, the former President made these assertions:

"I have always acted, and shall always act, upon the theory that if, while in public office, there is any man from whom I think I can gain anything of value to the Government, I will send for him and talk it over with him, no matter how widely I differ from him on other points.

"I actually sent for, while I was President, trust magnates, labor leaders, Socialists, John L. Sullivan, 'Battling' Nelson, Dr. Lyman Abbott. I could go on indefinitely with a list of people whom at various times I have seen or sent for. And if I am elected President again I shall continue exactly the same course of conduct, without the deviation of a hair's breadth. And if ever I find that my virtue is so frail that it won't stand being brought into contact with either trust magnates or a Socialist or a labor leader, I will get out of public life."

The whole family was devoted to out-of-door life. The White House stables contained excellent riding horses. There was a horse or pony for every member of the family. There were two mounts for the President, one being Rusty, a bay heavy-weight hunter, on which the President frequently jumped fences in the country to remind him of the time when he once rode to hounds on Long Island.

Because of the President's example, there was probably more good, healthful exercise taken in Washington during his Administration than has been known there before or since. Americans are not generally credited with being anemic, but the official and social duties of the capital never before were so crowded in between sets of tennis, riding, and walking set-tos.

His contests the President held not only with his boys and other members of his family, but with Cabinet officers and foreign diplomats. Capitals of Europe were sometimes highly entertained by accounts of their representatives following the President, who had invited them for afternoon walks, across fences, ditches, and through mud ankle deep. Pouring rain never prevented the President from

# One Government Act Tells the GMC War Story

ONE Official act of the United States Government tells in the simplest way the outstanding story of GMC trucks in war.

When the War Department sought to solve the problems growing out of too many models in motor transport, standardized truck sizes resulted.

Where no commercial model could be found to fit the exacting requirements, Government specifications supplied the lack.

When it came to the ¾—1 ton truck, there was a commercial chassis ready built.

**It was the GMC Model 16.**

It had already been proved in ambulance service on the Mexican Border.

It had served the Allies ably in ambulance work before the United States entered the war, and was selected by the Medical Department in anticipation of the United States joining the Allies. Thousands were subsequently purchased for ambulance service.

Later in the war, when the Government decided to select a truck chassis to be adopted as Class "AA" for all military purposes, this GMC Model 16, strictly on its merits, in competitive tests, in the hands of Government officials, and subjected to the most exacting trials, made a perfect score, and it became the official Government standard—picked as it stood.

Because of the enormous Government demand our production on this model had reached the point at the close of the war which now enables us, by continuing full speed ahead, to offer the trade this same model at our pre-war price of **$1495,** a reduction of **$280.**

This is the truck that made good in France, Belgium and Italy in the days of battle; and it will continue to make good in peaceful pursuits.

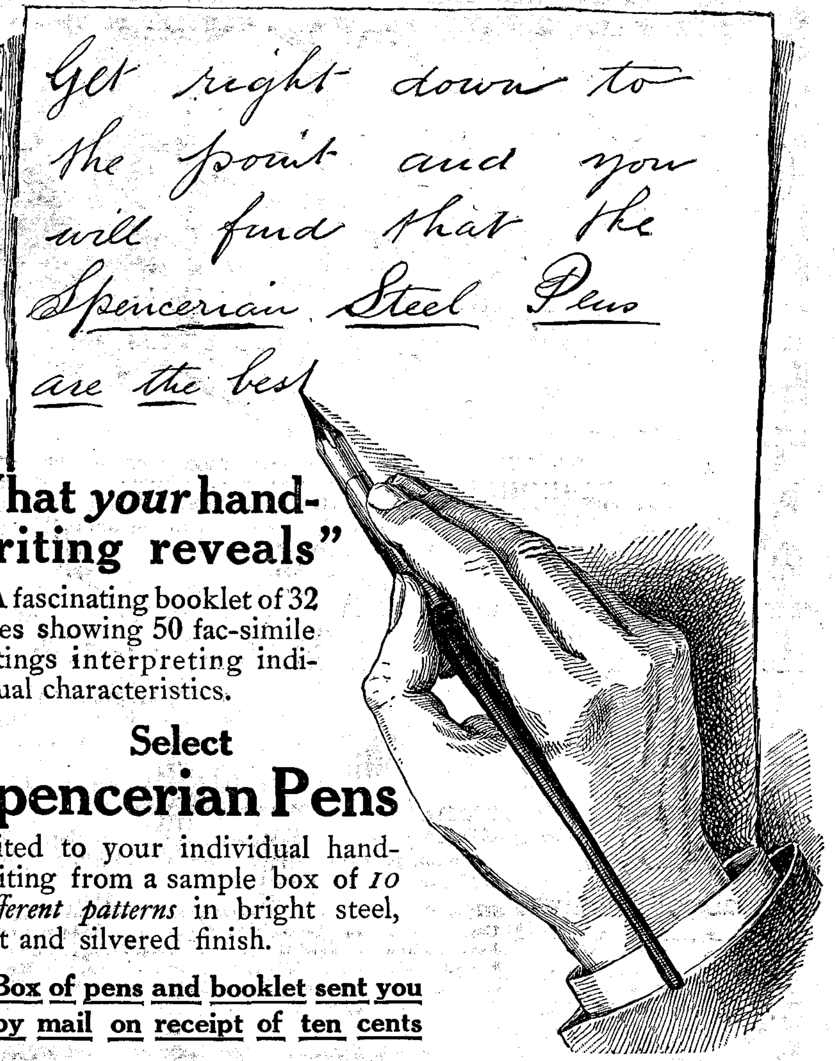
This history-making Model 16 is but one of six good trucks built in the GMC factory; every one of which has equally as good a record—even though less spectacular—in more than two hundred lines of business—**prices reduced on all models.**

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY
Pontiac, Michigan

*One of the units of the General Motors Corporation, also builders of Cadillac, Buick, Oldsmobile, Oakland and Chevrolet Cars*

(436)

**GMC TRUCKS**


Get right down to the point and you will find that the Spencerian Steel Pens are the best

"What *your* handwriting reveals"

A fascinating booklet of 32 pages showing 50 fac-simile writings interpreting individual characteristics.

Select

**Spencerian Pens**

suited to your individual handwriting from a sample box of *10 different patterns* in bright steel, gilt and silvered finish.

**Box of pens and booklet sent you by mail on receipt of ten cents**

**SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, New York, N. Y.**

**Put a Reflex Plug in Every Cylinder**

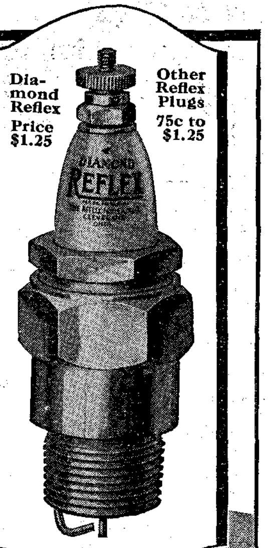
Then and then only can you actually prove for yourself what a world of pep and power the right kind of spark plugs make a motor produce.

Don't blame your engine if it doesn't pick up like it did when new. Don't go ahead and have a lot of expensive overhaul work done. Try a complete new set of Reflex Plugs instead.

Reflex Spark Plugs are Standard Equipment on all White Trucks. They have proved their worth in the grueling test of war service as well as peace time use.

Ask your dealer to show you the right type Reflex Spark Plug for your car. Look for the Reflex name on the porcelain. Read the guarantee that assures spark plug satisfaction for at least one year or your money back.

**THE REFLEX IGNITION COMPANY**
**1702 Payne Ave., Cleveland, Ohio**



REFLEX SPARK PLUGS

his walk with members of the foreign embassy, and he was always delighted with credit given him for inaugurating the strenuous life in Washington.

The President took a dignitary out with him for a stroll one afternoon, and in the course of the walk sighted a steep and rocky knoll, toward which he directed his course. He turned to his companion and observed as they began making the ascent, "We must get up to the top here," and after much panting and laboring the feat was accomplished.

"And now, Mr. President," asked the official, "may I ask why we are up here?"

"Why, I came up here," returned Roosevelt laughing, "to see if you could make it."

## LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

ONE of the best stories of the valor and success of our marines at Château-Thierry is furnished by an active participant in the battle—Joyce Lewis, of Long Prairie, Todd County, Minn., who received an even dozen bullets in various parts of his body, but, after skilled treatment, is still "very much of a man." Joyce and his brother, Billy Lewis, enlisted early in 1917, and were assigned to the 5th Marines. His brother was killed at Château-Thierry. When he was sufficiently recovered to use a pen, Joyce wrote as follows to Mr. S. L. Frazier, vice-president of the First National Bank, of Verndale, Minn., now at Los Angeles, Cal.:

The German advance, which was to capture Paris and end the war, had started early in the spring. Like clockwork, the great German Army moved forward, now breaking through the English at the north, then striking the French a staggering blow at the south. Relentlessly, the German machine had moved across France toward Paris, until on May 30, the German outposts at "the Marne" were within twenty-five miles of the city and all hope of stopping them seemed lost. The French were retreating, and so sure were the Germans that they would march into Paris the next day that the soldiers were drest up as for parade.

The 5th and 6th Marines were at Verdun the night of May 30. We had been there for several months assisting in the defense of the lines at that point, but had not had any heavy fighting to do. That night we received orders to get ready at once to move. With only enough time to get the necessities, we were loaded into trucks, packed tightly as we could squeeze in, and the two regiments, eight thousand strong, started for Château-Thierry, where the break in the line had occurred.

We rode all night and all the next day, without a stop, either to eat or sleep, and, arriving at the battle-front on the run, were ordered at once into the breach.

Brother "Billy" and I were of the first 1,250 to go "over the top." Eight hundred of these were either killed or wounded, almost before we got started. I saw Major Beury killed, and shortly thereafter "Billy" went down. He was about two hundred feet from me. The boys were charging into machine-gun nests and Billy was running along the edge of a wheat-field toward a wood where the Germans were concealed. The first bullet hit him in the top of the head and others lower down as he fell.

In the charge, I got within fifty feet of the German machine-gun nests when a bullet plowed through the top of my skull. It was a bad wound, by no means healed to-day, five months later. As I lay there I could plainly see the German gunners, and hear them talking. They could see I was not dead and I watched them as they prepared to finish me. They reloaded their gun and turned it on me. The first three bullets went through my legs and hip and the rest splashed up dust and dirt around my head and body. Evidently thinking they had done a good job the *Boches* turned their gun to other parts of the field. This was about 5:45 in the afternoon. That night, about two o'clock, one of my comrades, Robert Hess, of St. Paul, who later in the battle was himself killed, crawled out and started to carry me back to the lines. When he had gone some two hundred feet he stumbled, making a noise such as the Germans heard, and they turned their guns our way. Hess dropt me and, thinking it impossible for him to get me to the lines alone, he piled up a half-dozen bodies of my poor dead "buddies" and barricaded my position. There I remained for several hours longer, and finally during a lull in the battle I was gotten back to the lines. The boys piled up around me were my own camp-mates whom I knew and recognized. Back of the lines the surgeons refused to take me into the hospital, as there was no chance for me to live, and they rolled me in a blanket and I lay there on a stretcher for some time. One of the surgeons came out, finally, and, seeing me, exclaimed: "What, ain't you dead yet?" Then they took me into the hospital, fixt me up as best they could, and sent me to Paris in an automobile ambulance. Here I received careful surgical attention. A hole an inch and a half wide had been cut through my scalp and through this wound a part of my brain had oozed. This wound brought paralysis to the left side of my face and body. The bullets in my hips and legs had severed nerves and broken bones until, for weeks, the surgical problem (as I learned later) was whether I could ever be moved again.

Of the 8,000 marines who went into the fight, 6,000 were killed or wounded. Some of our companies were almost wiped out. My company lost 243 men out of 250. I understand the Army records show that our 8,000 were opposed by 60,000 Huns. These Germans were members of the famous Prussian Guard, rated as the best soldiers in the world. They were flushed with victory and went up against the Americans with all the daring that comes with contempt for the qualities of an opponent, but they were licked, and licked to a frazzle, believe me.

My idea is that the Yankee tactics unnerved the Germans. It was the first time the brutes had been up against "sharpshooters" and they couldn't stand the "gaff." We had hundreds of crack rifle-shots, men from the West, and boys who had had months of careful range rifle-shooting. These men, shooting ten shots to the minute, picked a Hun with every bullet. Right off the reel, practically every officer in sight was killed. Then with deadly precision the men were picked off. Not many were wounded, as virtually every one of the baby-killers went down with a bullet in his head or through his heart. The thing was "uncanny." It got on the nerves of the big "bullies." Nothing like it had ever struck them before and finally they broke and fled.

When do You play the joker?

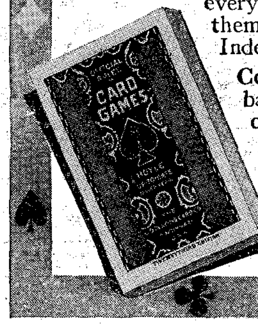
IN "500—no trump—do you and your friends agree as to when the joker may be played? There is no controversy about this or any other point in any one of three hundred card games if you have our new revised book of official rules at hand. And there are no arguments or disappointments over misdeals and the like if you use

BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

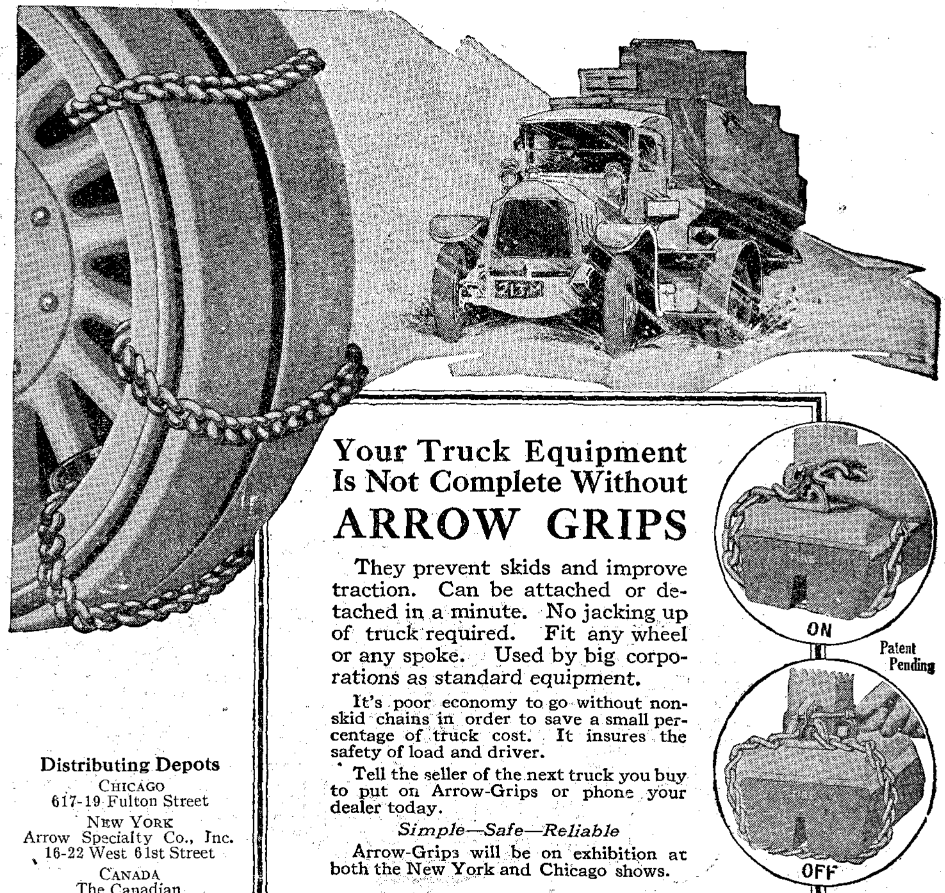
They have the quality and finish that prevent the cards from sticking together. And yet they do not glide off the table onto the floor. They stand hard usage without cracking or breaking. They are satisfactory to everybody who comes to your house because everybody uses them for general play. Ivory or Air-cushion Finish. Club Indexes. Unusually low price for such high quality.

**Congress Cards**—The de luxe brand for social play. Art backs of famous paintings in full color. Gold Edges. Air-cushion Finish.

**THIS is the latest edition of the Book, "Official Rules of Card Games", you should send for at once. Then you will have it when you need it. Over 250 pages. Substantially bound. New revised edition just printed. Enclose 20c in stamps. Address The U. S. Playing Card Co., Dept. C Cincinnati, U. S. A., or Windsor, Canada.**



CARD GAMES



ON

Patent Pending

OFF

Your Truck Equipment Is Not Complete Without ARROW GRIPS

They prevent skids and improve traction. Can be attached or detached in a minute. No jacking up of truck required. Fit any wheel or any spoke. Used by big corporations as standard equipment.

It's poor economy to go without non-skid chains in order to save a small percentage of truck cost. It insures the safety of load and driver.

Tell the seller of the next truck you buy to put on Arrow-Grips or phone your dealer today.

*Simple—Safe—Reliable*

Arrow-Grips will be on exhibition at both the New York and Chicago shows.

**Distributing Depots**

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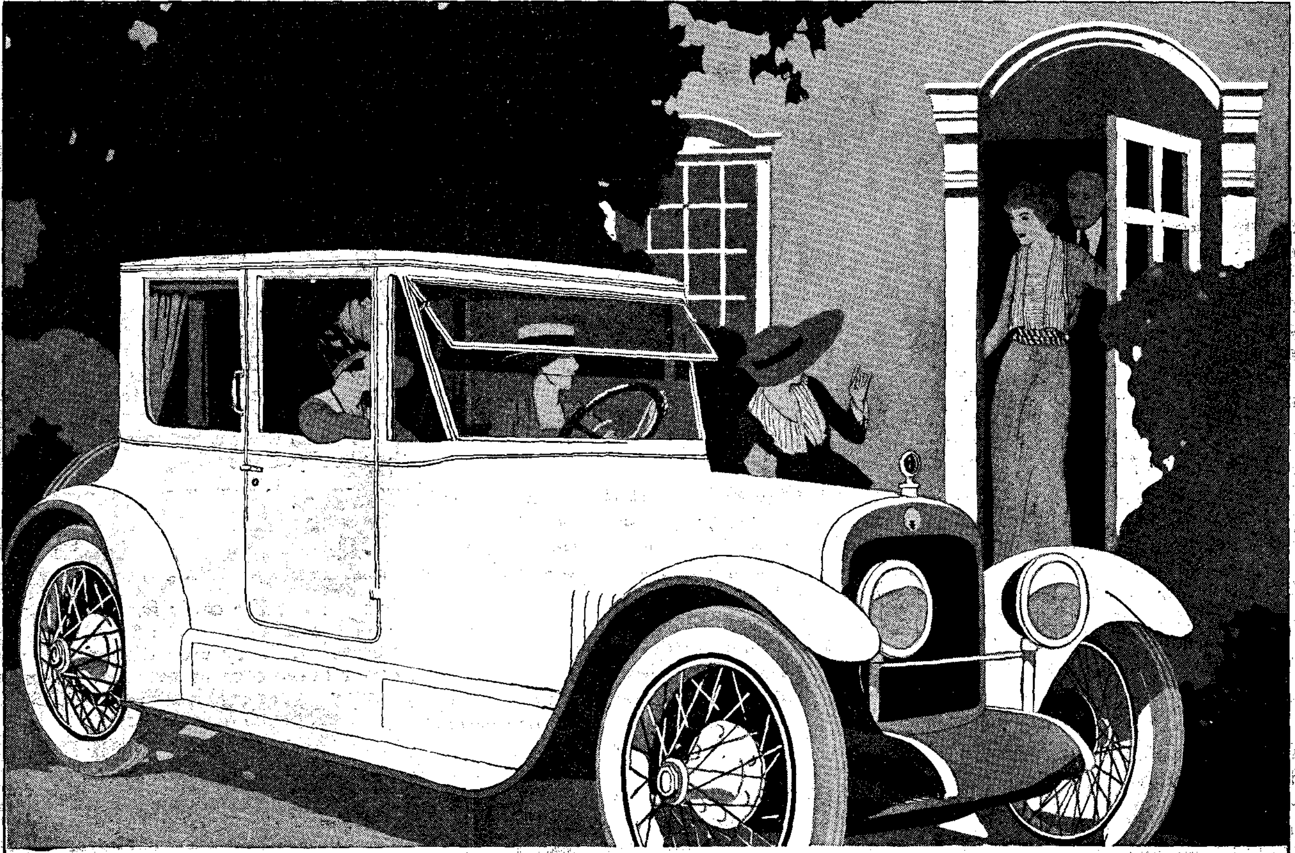

# Drive Your Own Car

The new Jordan Brougham is timely.

It affords a means of economical and necessary transportation for busy men accustomed to the more expensive chauffeur driven enclosed cars.

It offers women all the comfort, convenience and luxury of the electric without its limitations.

The light all-aluminum body is hammock swung between the axles. The chassis is perfectly balanced.

The driving position has been studied and steering made so flexible that this car will turn in almost any road—sharply contrasting with the old fashioned bulky car of excessive length and weight, always cumbersome and extravagant. Broad, easy-to-enter doors. Five people sit comfortably in full width rear seat and two permanent individual seats. Plenty of leg room. Marshall cushion springs. Upholstery in fashionable worsteds. Paneling and mouldings in Circassian walnut marquetry.

Sloping three-part, weather-proof, ventilated windshield. Improved window lifts. Yale door locks with inside locking levers. Dome lights. Individual reading lamps. Macbeth green visor lenses. Water tight rear compartment large enough for tools and two suit cases.

Optional colors, Liberty Blue and Brewster Green.

Jordan is the first to offer this new and improved type of enclosed car. It will be widely imitated.

JORDAN JORDAN JORDAN

Brougham

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *CLEVELAND, OHIO*

# THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Really?**—Even a realistic writer sometimes realizes that he can not realize on his realism.—*Boston Transcript.*

**Avoids Exposure.**—BELLE—" What is the best way, do you know, of preserving a good complexion? "

NELL—" I don't know a better way than keeping the jars air-tight."—*Baltimore American.*

**Dodging It.**—" Hubby, if I were to die would you marry again? "

" That question is hardly fair, my dear."

" Why not? "

" If I were to say yes you wouldn't like it, and to say never again wouldn't sound nice."—*Pittsburg Sun.*

**In No Danger.**—" I say, Jones, I want to insure my coal-yards against fire. What would a policy for $20,000 cost? "

" What coal is it? Same kind as you sent me last? "

" Yes."

" I wouldn't bother insuring it if I were you. It won't burn."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Knew Her Business.**—" John," announced Mrs. Stylover, " I'm going to town to-morrow to see the new hats."

" You forget," her husband reminded her, " that to-morrow is Sunday. The shops will be closed."

" Who said anything about shops? I'm going to church." — *Memphis News-Scimitar.*

### The Mortgagee's Interest

Thou, too, sail on, O German state;
Your course you shifted pretty late;
Now, laden to your water-line,
You dare the gale and floating mine.

. . . . . . .

We want to see her keep afloat,
Because we own the darned old boat.
—*Syracuse Herald.*

**Had All He Advertised.**—Two facetious cockneys were passing a Dublin butcher's shop the other day when, seeing the owner standing at the door, they decided on a laugh at his expense.

" Well, old boy," said one of them to him, " according to your notice on the window you have cuts to suit all purses."

" An' sure, so I have," replied the butcher.

" Well, then, what sort of a cut can you give me for an empty purse? " he was asked.

" A cowld shouldher, of course,"—*Chicago News.*

**Conquers His Shyness.**—A certain surgeon, who was very young and rather shy, was invited to dinner by a lady, who was at least fifty but frivolous enough for twenty. She imagined herself very clever when making rude remarks. At dinner she asked the young surgeon to carve a fowl, and, not having done so before, he failed lamentably. Instead of trying to cover his confusion, the hostess called attention to it pointedly by looking down the table and saying loudly:

" Well, you may be a very clever surgeon, but if I wanted a leg off I should not come to you to do it."

" No, madam," he replied politely, " but then, you see, you are not a chicken."—*Stray Stories.*

**Will You Walk into My Parlor?**—A Mr. Cobb has married a Miss Webb. He knew that they were meant to be joined as soon as he spied her.—*Tit-Bits.*

**Taxes Him with 'Em.**—" Pa, what's an inheritance tax? "

" It's when your mother blames all your faults on me."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Starting Him with a Feed.**—" Carter Glass, Virginia, was sworn in as Secretary of the Treasury. The oats was administered by Judge James Hay."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

**What's the Inference.**—MRS. FLATBUSH—" Is your husband a good golfer? "

MRS. BENSONHURST—" Well, he doesn't swear, if that's what you mean."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

**The Wise Fool.**—" It is the unexpected that always happens," observed the Sage.

" Well," commented the Fool, " if this is true, why don't we learn to expect it? "—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**Wily.**—" The widow seems to take great interest in old Richleigh."

" Yes, she thinks that if she takes interest now she'll have the principal later."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Properly Stringed.**—" What is that string around your finger for? "

" That is to remind me that I forgot something my wife tied it there for me to remember."—*Baltimore American.*

**Gloom and Gladness.**—A pessimist is a man who believes that it will take centuries for the world to recover from the blow to civilization; and an optimist is a man who retorts that there will be plenty of centuries.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

**Cheap Enough.**—" Want to buy a mule, Sam? "

" What ails de mule? "

" Nothing."

" Then what are you sellin' him fo'? "

" Nothing."

" I'll take him."—*Boston Transcript.*

**A Reason for It.**—MOTORIST (blocked by load of hay)—" I say, there, pull out and let me by. You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past."

FARMER—" That's 'cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay. There hain't no danger o' yew eatin' it, I reckon."—*Boston Transcript.*

**A Sly Dog.**—" Before we were married," she complained, " you always engaged a cab when you took me anywhere. Now you think the street-car is good enough for me."

" No, my darling, I don't think the street-car is good enough for you; it's because I'm so proud of you. In a cab you would be seen by nobody, while I can show you off to so many people by taking you in a street-car."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Greek Meets Greek.**—" What's coming off out in front there? " asked the proprietor of the Tote Fair store in Tumlinville, Ark.

" A couple of fellers from Straddle Ridge swapped mules," replied the clerk, " and now each is accusing the other of skinning him."

" Well, then, why don't they trade back."

" I reckon they are both afraid of getting skinned again."—*Kansas City Star.*

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PENNANT BRAND PEANUTS
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Of Course He Likes Them—

EVERYONE DOES! They are the pick of Virginia **peanuts,** whole roasted, free from skins and properly salted, and the Planters special process of roasting gives them a crispness and flavor that is irresistible.

Buy Pennant Peanuts fresh and crisp in the 5c Glassine bag with the red pennant on it, or in the handy family packages—pound and ½-pound tins, and 10 and 6 ounce glasses.

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NUT AND CHOCOLATE COMPANY
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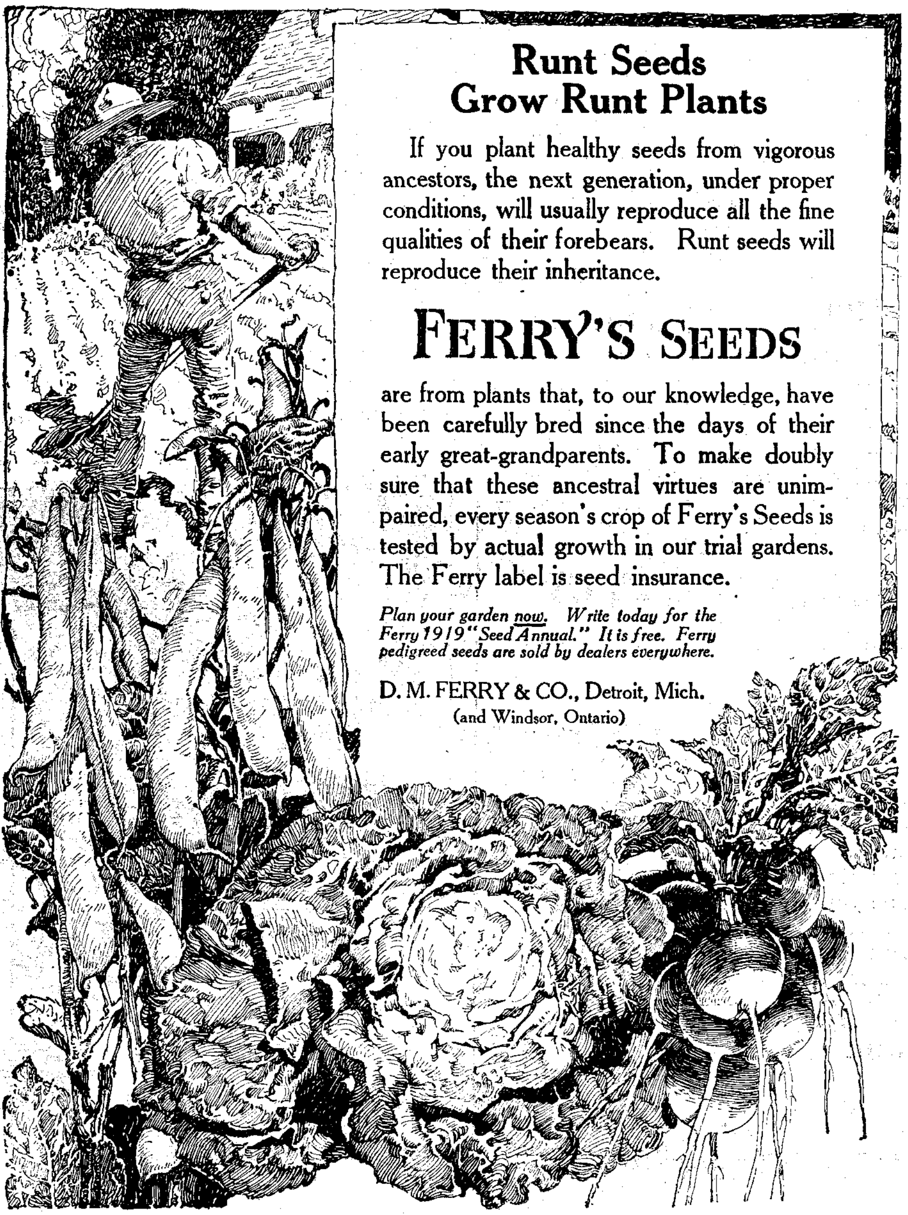

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If you plant healthy seeds from vigorous ancestors, the next generation, under proper conditions, will usually reproduce all the fine qualities of their forebears. Runt seeds will reproduce their inheritance.

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are from plants that, to our knowledge, have been carefully bred since the days of their early great-grandparents. To make doubly sure that these ancestral virtues are unimpaired, every season's crop of Ferry's Seeds is tested by actual growth in our trial gardens. The Ferry label is seed insurance.

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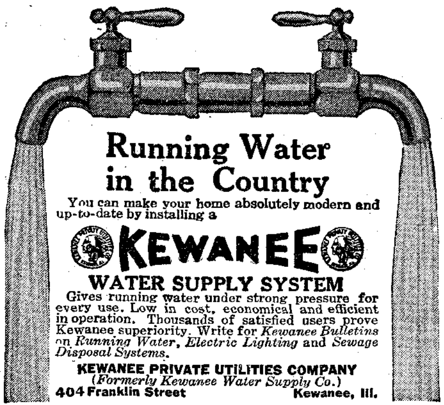
FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT
"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.



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In almost every home there is space somewhere that can be artistically utilized for Gunn Bookcases. Complete information with exact widths of sections, is given in our handsome Style Book, mailed free, showing styles, dimensions, guaranteed construction and honest workmanship. All attractively priced.

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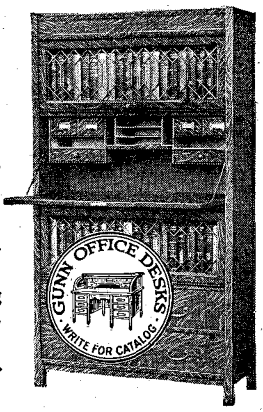

## CURRENT EVENTS

### PEACE PRELIMINARIES

January 9.—A Paris dispatch states that virtually one-twelfth of the total of the American Expeditionary Forces landed in France have already sailed for the United States.

Official announcement is made in London that the associated governments have decided to establish a supreme war-council, consisting of two representatives each of France, Italy, the United States, and Great Britain, to deal with the question of supplies, finance, etc., for liberated and enemy territory.

London reports the Allies notifying Turkey that unless the Turkish force at Medina lays down its arms immediately the Dardanelles forts will be destroyed.

January 10.—Persons close to President Wilson, states an Associated Press dispatch from Paris, assert that he favors only part of Italy's ambition. While probably opposed to giving her control of the Adriatic, he is willing, by a project of internationalization, to satisfy the Italians that there will be no military threat to the east of them.

Messages from Paris, states a Reuter dispatch to the Canadian Press, indicate that Clemenceau and Lloyd George have scored a great success on the question of the freedom of the seas and little will be said on the subject when the Peace Conference assembles. The Spanish-Moroccan question has also been settled to the satisfaction of England and France.

January 11.—Arrival of the Japanese and Chinese delegations, says a Paris dispatch, has brought to the front the possibility of a Japanese claim of the right to represent China at the Peace Conference.

In response to an address of welcome by the British branch of the Pilgrims in London, Ambassador Davis says that the United States means "to strive for exact, complete, and evenly balanced justice, which will not be thwarted by sentimentality or passion, and will not shrink from demanding that the spoiler return everything taken from the rightful owner."

Replying to a British proposition for an effort to obtain a truce in Russia, which would have led to the admission of Russian *Soviet* governments to the Peace Conference, the French Foreign Minister announces that the French Government is opposed to any plan which would give the present Bolshevik régime any recognition whatever.

Pamphlets addrest to American soldiers in Ireland, asking their aid in winning Irish independence, are found in a raid on Sinn-Fein headquarters in Dublin, states an Associated Press cable.

January 12.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress, consisting of President Wilson and the Premiers and foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy, meets in Paris for the first formal exchange of views.

Washington believes that the United States and France are in agreement against the British proposal to recognize the Russian Bolshevik government at the peace table.

Paris reports the planning of a mammoth military Olympic athletic meet there in May or June in which army men of twenty-one Allied countries will participate. General Pershing is taking a keen interest in the project and, in a letter to the various commanders, states that it will more closely cement "the ties of the much-cherished spirit of comradeship which has sprung up

UNTIL recently many people figured that they could not afford a fine car. But they figured on a first cost basis, wholly; which world events have proved is a mistake; it is the *result* that counts—not first cost.

The Franklin Car has demonstrated that it is the cost of operation and rate of depreciation that determine the real value of a car.

The Franklin owners' day-by-day records of

*20 miles to the gallon of gasoline—instead of 10*
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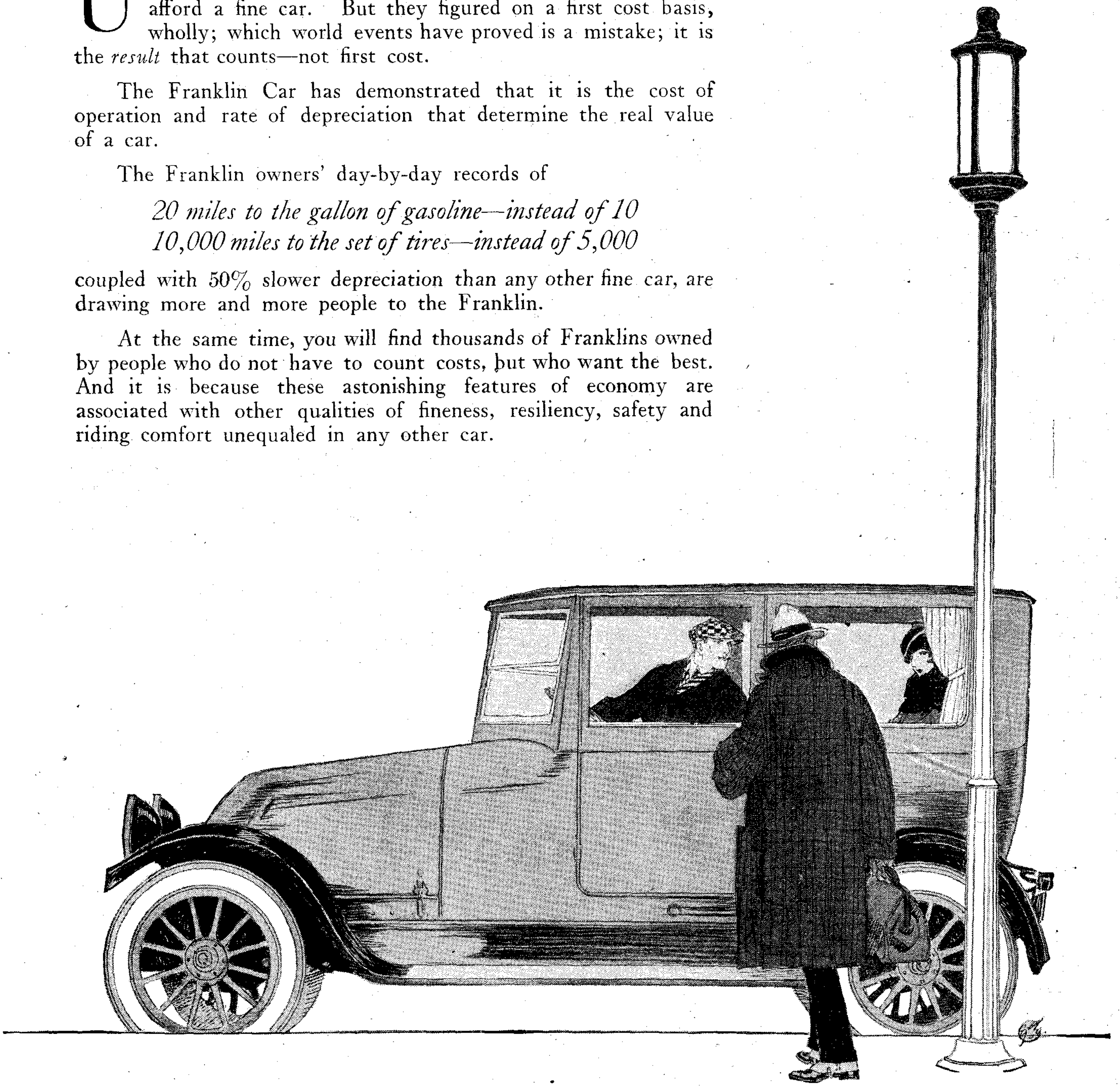
coupled with 50% slower depreciation than any other fine car, are drawing more and more people to the Franklin.

At the same time, you will find thousands of Franklins owned by people who do not have to count costs, but who want the best. And it is because these astonishing features of economy are associated with other qualities of fineness, resiliency, safety and riding comfort unequaled in any other car.



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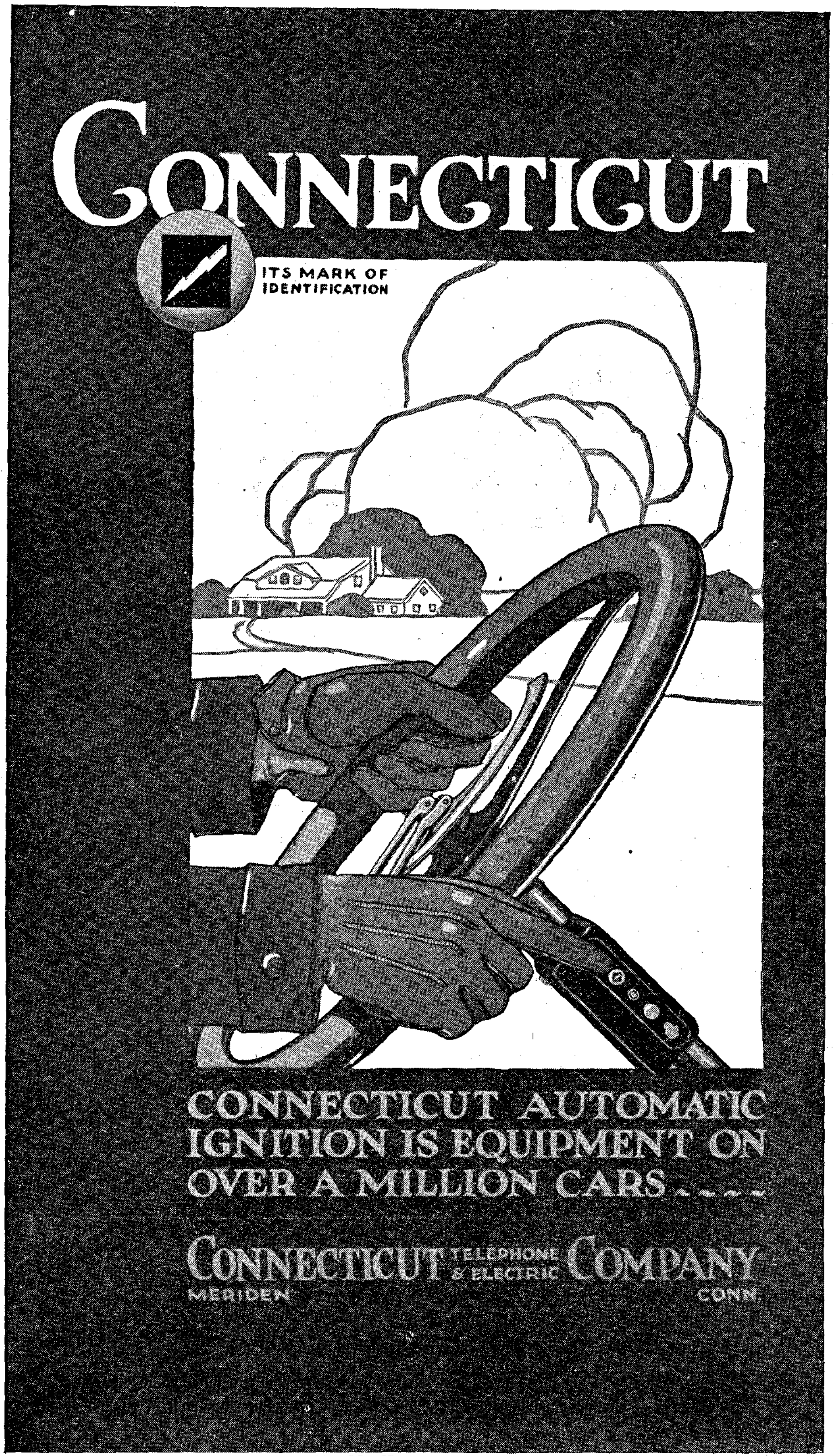
*An Inventor and Explosive Expert of International Fame Writes:*

"It came over me the other day on a long ride to Boston and return, that this Franklin car of mine was a pretty good job, and that it was up to me to see that the man responsible for it did not go uncredited.

"The car was bought new the first of May, 1916. Since that time it has run 23,300 miles. It has never broken anything; the valves have never been ground, and it runs today just a little better than it did when new. The set of front tires which came with the car was taken off after running 20,000 miles, and was sold. I grew tired of waiting for them to wear out. The rear tires ran 14,000 to 15,000 miles."

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.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ITS MARK OF IDENTIFICATION
CONNECTICUT AUTOMATIC IGNITION IS EQUIPMENT ON OVER A MILLION CARS....
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MERIDEN CONN.

**Use Cuticura Soap For Your Skin**

All druggists; Soap, 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

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Are superior and distinctive; wear longer, will not fill the type or dry out. You save by buying direct. Price, 3 for $1.50 or 12 for $5, prepaid. Guaranteed to please or money back. Send *54c stamps or coin* for sample ribbon and interesting booklet—"Better Typewriter Results." State name and model number of your typewriter. Address

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**Doesn't Miss a Single Rat**

When you use "Rough On Rats" you use the surest method of exterminating this dangerous, destructive pest. "Rough On Rats" gets them all in two or three nights. Mix it with one food the first night; change the kind of food the next night; use an entirely different food the third night. No more rats after that. Occasional use of "Rough On Rats" *keeps* them away. Druggists and general stores sell "Rough On Rats". Send for our booklet, "Ending Rats and Mice". Mailed free to you.

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**Jersey City, N. J.**

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

**ROUGH ON RATS**

from the gallant joint efforts of our forces on the battle-field."

January 13.—All members of the Versailles War Council attend the meeting of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, which reaches an agreement as to the terms on which the armistice is to be renewed January 17.

Senator Myers, of Montana, and Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, make attacks on the President's League of Nations ideas, so far as they have been declared, in the Senate at Washington.

Following a direct cabled appeal from President Wilson, the House passed the $100,000,000 European Food Relief Bill by a vote of 242 to 73. In his message the President said: "Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solutions of peace. Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It can not be stopt by force, but it can be stopt by food."

The Paris *Temps* declares that the Allied governments have shown themselves inclined to follow the lines laid down by Minister Pichon in regard to nonrecognition of the Bolsheviki.

Paris reports the French Naval League appealing to President Wilson to intervene to obtain assignment to France of German and Austrian shipping to replace, ton for ton, French ships sunk by the enemy.

A Belgrade dispatch states that the Montenegrin National Assembly has demanded the immediate withdrawal of all the Italian troops from Montenegro.

January 14.—Nearly forty different plans for a league of nations are before the American delegates, says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris, each having points of merit, but many containing sections at variance with the ideas forming the bases of the other outlines. There is nothing, however, which endangers any American ideals, such as the Monroe Doctrine.

Another Paris message says President Wilson is contemplating a speaking tour of the United States in support of the peace principles he has enunciated.

Lord Robert Cecil defines a league of nations to the American journalists in Paris as "an improved association of nations providing safeguards for peace and the securing of better international cooperation." Moral force, he added, is to be the ultimate factor employed to prevent war.

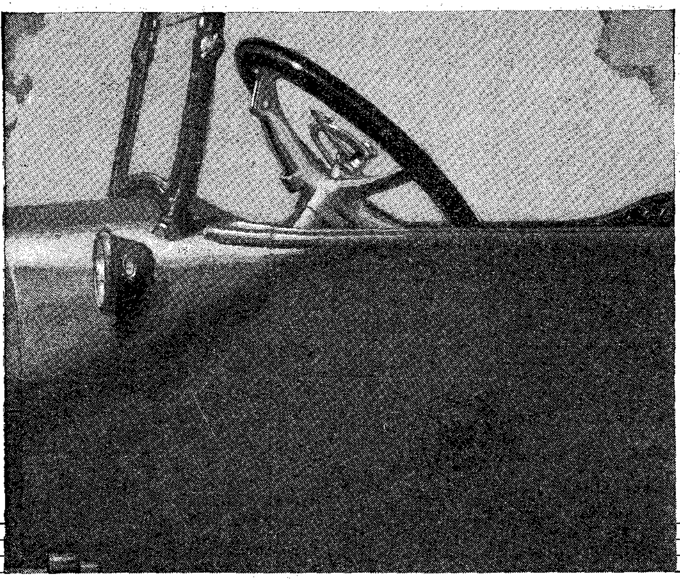
Mr. Politis, Greek Foreign Minister and peace plenipotentiary, tells a Paris correspondent that the natural solution of the Constantinople problem would be to adjudicate the city to Greece for a time and guarantee the freedom of the Bosporus. For the sake of the security of Western Europe he wants access to the Ægean refused to Bulgaria.

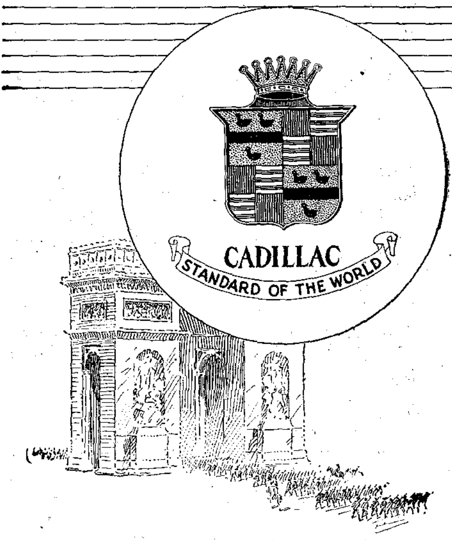
The Inter-Allied Commission find submarines under construction at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven which the enemy thought would be overlooked. The new armistice terms will require the surrender of all submarines already built and the destruction of those on the ways.

### THE CENTRAL POWERS

January 8.—Several hundred persons have been killed in the fighting at Berlin, according to an Exchange Telegraph message via Copenhagen. The Spartacides refuse all offers of the Government to negotiate, but an Associated Press dispatch says the Government refuses to parley with the Reds, has appealed for the support of all the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils in Germany, and will use all military forces to end Spartacide agitations.

Paris reports that Marshal Foch charges





THE distinguished service rendered by the Cadillac in France is paralleled, in less heroic environment, by the every-day experience of Cadillac owners.

You will find that the average owner, while proud—as we are proud—of the high honor conferred upon his car by the War Department, does not see how the Government could well have done otherwise.

The fact that the Cadillac was officially designated as the standard seven-passenger car of the United States army, pleases, but does not surprise him.

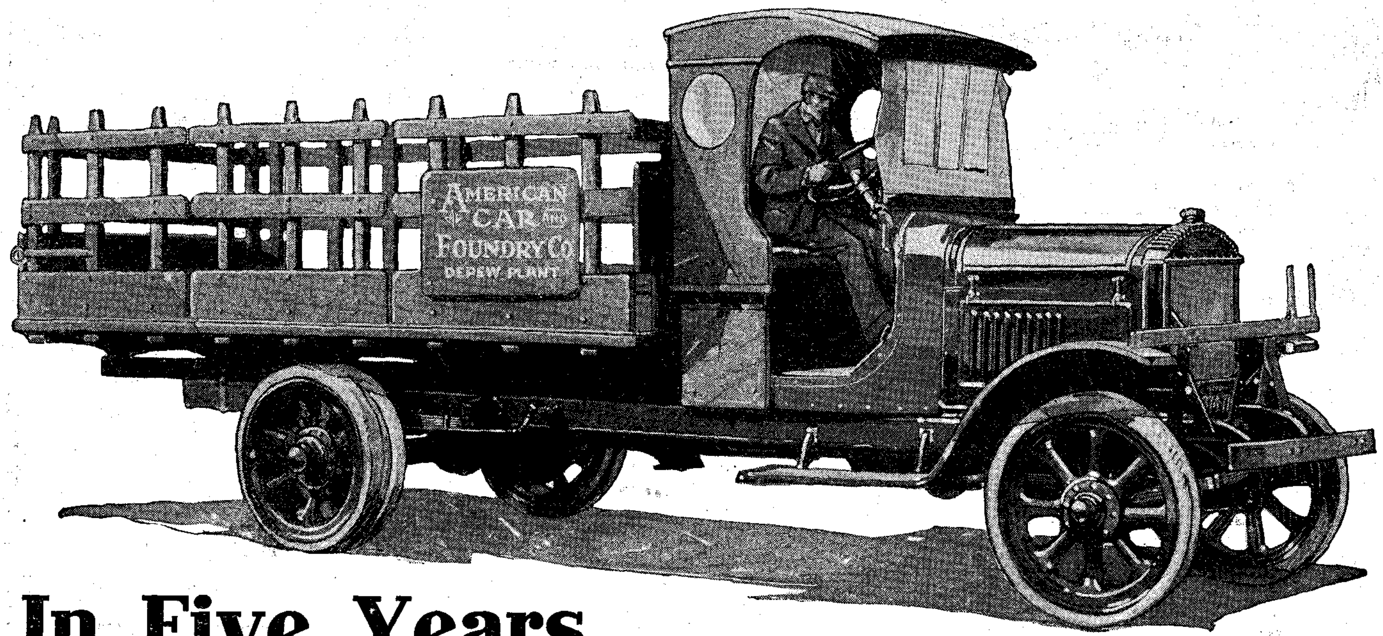
England long ago anticipated this action by the American Government, when the Dewar Trophy was twice in succession conferred upon the Cadillac.

We told the simple truth when we said a few weeks ago that there is only one thought in the world today about the Cadillac

That thought is that the Cadillac is a truly great motor car—in name, and in fact, the standard of the world.

⁂

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY—DETROIT, MICH.



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## They Have From 600 to 700 Fewer Parts and Automatic Lubrication

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**Cost less to buy**
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| ¾ Ton Chassis - | $ 950.00 |
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THE average truck costs from $200 to $300 above the Stewart.

More than 200 industries now use Stewarts because of their simplicity and long life. Individual firms operate fleets of from five to fifty.

Stewarts have fewer grease cups and places to oil—important because truck wear results from lubrication neglect.

Stewarts are easier on tires, the principal expense in truck operation, because of design and because 600 to 700 parts have been eliminated.

Gasoline is saved in the Stewart for it has less dead weight and 90% of the power is always delivered to the rear wheels.

When you buy Stewart transportation you get constant service.

Tell us your haulage problems and we will show you a Stewart that will meet your need.

STEWART MOTOR CORPORATION
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*Dealers, service stations and spare parts depots convenient to all Stewarts in America and Foreign Countries*

(1)

Stewart
MOTOR TRUCKS

the Germans with leaving their arms with the Bolsheviki while evacuating Poland and the Baltic provinces, thus violating the terms of the armistice.

January 9.—Copenhagen hears that the Ebert government has occupied all the public buildings in Berlin and that the Spartacides have been beaten. Paris and London, however, hear that civil war is spreading to other parts of Germany. Casualties in the Berlin fighting are reported heavy. A German wireless message picked up in London says the Government is taking all the necessary measures to destroy "the reign of terror."

Amsterdam gets a report from Berlin that Polish troops advancing from Kolmar, north of Posen, were defeated by German volunteers, who later occupied Kolmar.

January 10.—A Berlin message, dated yesterday evening, reports the Government forces in complete control of the inner section of the city and that the Spartacides are evidently losing hope. Since January 6 more than 200 persons have been killed and several hundred wounded in the fighting.

Premier Ebert and Cabinet Members Noske, Scheidemann, and Landberg have issued a proclamation calling upon the people to support their efforts to down the Spartacides, according to another dispatch.

London gets advices via Frankfort of the Republican guard, 3,600 strong, deserting Eichhorn, the Spartacide police chief, and placing themselves at the disposal of the Government.

Metz reports a crowd parading before the Grand Ducal palace in Luxemburg and requesting the abdication of the Grand Duchess and the proclamation of a republic.

January 11.—Latest Berlin advices received in Paris report the complete defeat of the Spartacides.

Several hundred Spartacides were killed in the capture and recapture of the Silesian railroad-station by Government troops, according to late advices received in London.

Delayed Amsterdam messages report further activity by the Spartacides in the Rhine towns, and Copenhagen tells of serious rioting in Dresden, Hamburg, Augsburg, and Düsseldorf.

January 12.—Berlin advices via Copenhagen report fighting resumed in the city, but the Government appears to be definitely in the ascendent. Since the outbreak of the revolution about 1,300 Spartacides have been killed.

Munich reports Premier Eisner of Bavaria beseeching the Berlin Government by telegraph to end a situation which is "producing an epidemic of insanity."

A dispatch from Metz states that Luxemburg was proclaimed a republic on January 10, and that the Grand Duchess has taken quarters in a near-by château.

An Exchange Telegraph message conveys a report from Vienna that Paderewski was slightly wounded by an assassin at Warsaw.

January 13.—London hears that Karl Radek, a Russian Bolshevik emissary, and Rosa Luxemburg, an associate of Dr. Liebknecht, have been arrested by Government soldiers in Berlin.

Elections to the Bavarian National Council result in the complete defeat of Independent Socialists and Spartacides.

The Luxemburg Government has issued an appeal to the people against the establishment of a republic and urging support of the dynasty, says a London cable.

January 14.—All civilians are to be armed to defend Berlin, says a German wireless received in London. The arrest of Dr. Liebknecht, who was wounded severely in the fighting, is ordered, and members of the Spartacus faction have been court-martialed and executed, according to another Berlin dispatch.

Spartacan forces are temporarily in control of the government of Bremen, another message reports, but the Red revolt has been suppress in all other cities outside of Berlin.

A London dispatch states that French forces have restored order in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the republic only lasting six hours.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

January 8.—In the first fighting for the possession of Vilna, says a delayed Warsaw dispatch, the Polish advance-guards drove the Bolsheviki advance-guards from the outskirts. The contest continues, with the Russian Reds closing in on the city from three sides and the German troops anxious to get away safely.

Copenhagen gets a newspaper dispatch from Moscow announcing that Nicholas Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier of Russia, has been arrested at the command of Leon Trotzky, Minister of War and Marine, who has made himself dictator.

January 9.—Vilna has fallen into the hands of the Bolshevik army, says an Associated Press dispatch dated yesterday, and a massacre of civilians began at once.

The All-Colonial *Soviet* of Russian Organizations in the United States and Canada, which has been in session several days in New York, demands the withdrawal of Allied troops from Russia, urges the proletariat of the world to stand behind the Russian revolution, and calls for the organization of all Russian labor and progressive associations in the United States into a federation of *Soviets*.

The Russian delegation in London is asking the Allies to send 150,000 men to Russia at once. With such an army used in combination with anti-Bolshevik forces, the delegation declares Bolshevism can be defeated in six months.

January 11.—Washington hears from the American military attaché at Archangel that the situation in northern Russia is regarded as satisfactory, both from the military and sanitary standpoints. General March has no confirmation of reports that British forces are being withdrawn from the Archangel sector.

An Associated Press dispatch from Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, dated January 5, reports indecisive fighting in villages to the south. Unless the railroad is defended by American and Allied troops, adds the correspondent, there is danger that Omsk will be cut off from Vladivostok.

January 12.—The Vladivostok correspondent of the Associated Press cables under date of January 9 that the Japanese are preparing for the withdrawal of their reserve forces of 30,000 men in Manchuria and Siberia. Twenty-five thousand cases of typhus fever are reported in Ekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk, and Omsk.

January 13.—Events in Germany have added considerably to the power of the Russian *Soviets*, states a Bern cable to the New York *Tribune*, and Trotzky announces preparations to organize an army of 3,000,000 to unite with the Liebknecht forces and conquer the world.

January 14.—After two days of fighting

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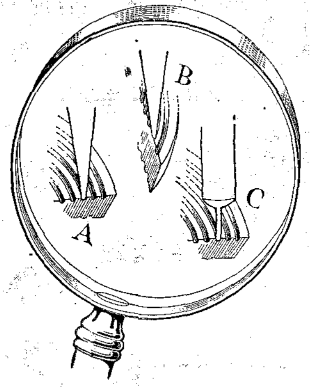

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**Sonora**
CLEAR AS A BELL

**Semi-Permanent Silvered NEEDLES**

**Replace steel needles!**

They play 50 to 100 times without wearing out.

Use Sonora Needles for mellower tone, greater economy, convenience and for longer record life.

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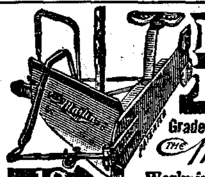
Use Sonora Needles on *all* makes of steel needle records

**CAUTION! Beware of similarly constructed needles of inferior quality.**



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Works in any soil. Makes V-shaped ditch or cleans ditches up to four feet deep. All steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for free book and our proposition.
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SLEEPING BAG

**Real Comfort for**

**Sleeping Porch or Camp**

A combination mattress and quilt. Filled with the downy warmth of Java Silk-Floss. Covered with soft mercerized khaki. Material so light and fluffy that it weighs only six pounds. Color absolutely fast. Unsinkable, a perfect life-preserver if necessary. Length of bottom layer 7 ft.; top layer 6 ft. Has stood the severe test of bringing warmth and comfort to thousands of our boys "over there." Price, express prepaid, $12. Silk-Floss Pillow to match, if desired, for $1. Send check or money order to

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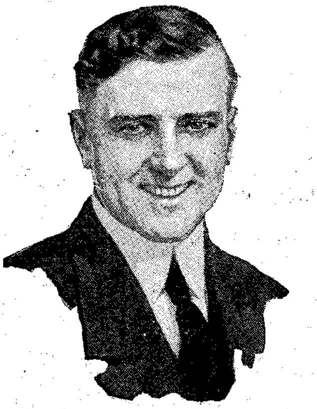
The Teeth Problem
Is Up to You

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



This You Must Decide

Do you think your present methods of teeth cleaning are sufficient to save your teeth?

We think you know they are not. Teeth still discolor, still decay. Tartar still forms on them. And many folks at some time, despite their brushing, suffer pyorrhea.

Statistics show that tooth troubles are constantly increasing, yet the tooth brush never was so widely used as now.

Science has found a reason. It lies in a film—a slimy film—which you feel with your tongue. That causes most tooth troubles.

That film is what discolors—not your teeth. It hardens into tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So that film is your teeth's great enemy.

You brush teeth and think you have cleaned them. But much of that film remains. It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices, hardens and stays.

It is doing a ceaseless damage, while you ignore it, relying on tooth-brush protection.

There is now a way to combat that film—a way proved and approved by many high authorities. It is easily used and as pleasant as any other tooth paste, but it does what nothing else can do.

That way is called Pepsodent. We urge you to try it, then decide for yourself if you want it.

A 10-Day Revelation

What we urge is a 10-day test. It will cost you nothing. Compare the results with your present results, and decide which you prefer.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it. Then, day by day, to prevent its accumulation.

The use of pepsin seems simple, but it long seemed impossible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. Today it is possible because science has found a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents on it.

Dental authorities subjected Pepsodent to every form of clinical test. Years were spent in proving it before it was offered to users. Today its results are known beyond question, and dentists all over America are urging its adoption.

See what it does. Send this coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean your teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten—how they glisten—as the fixed film disappears.

Do this for your own sake. See the effects, read the reasons for them, then judge if you want them continued. A delightful surprise awaits you. Cut out the coupon now.

10-Day Tube Free
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Dept. 405, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to
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*Address*..............................

*Return your empty tooth paste tubes to the nearest Red Cross Station*

Pepsodent
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
*The New-Day Dentifrice*
A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere (154)

General Denikine, anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, defeats the Bolsheviki on the River Kuma, taking a number of guns and 1,000 prisoners, states an Odessa dispatch.

Warsaw reports Bolshevik forces converging on the city over three lines of railroad.

A Vienna newspaper received at Geneva reports 2,000 persons killed at Peremysl, Galicia, by the Ukranians, who bombarded the place by land and air for two days.

Several hundred persons are killed in a pogrom at Berdichev, known as the Jewish capital of the Ukraine, states an Associated Press cable.

### FOREIGN

January 8.—Christiania reports that the Norwegian Food Commission will soon decree three meatless days a week in hotels and restaurants.

Owing to the marine workers' strike, says a dispatch from Buenos Aires, shipping has virtually been paralyzed, no vessel under the Argentine flag being moved.

Total casualties in the French Army up to November 1, according to official figures given out in Washington, were 4,762,800. The men killed in action or dead of wounds numbered 1,028,000 and 299,000 were listed as missing.

January 9.—The London *Globe* publishes what purports to be a Sinn-Fein constitution for Ireland. One of the articles declares that the organization will "make use of any and every means available to render impotent the power of England to hold Ireland in subjection by military force or otherwise."

Buenos Aires reports 150 casualties as a result of a clash between troops and strikers at the Vasena Steel Works.

January 10.—The new British Cabinet will be headed by Lloyd George as Premier and First Lord of the Treasury. Andrew Bonar Law comes next in the list as Lord Privy Seal and leader in the House of Commons. Earl Curzon is President of the Council and leader in the House of Lords.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires states that the Government has proclaimed a military dictatorship to cope with the general strike that has paralyzed the railway traffic of the country.

January 11.—While it is announced that the strike is off, says a message from Buenos Aires, serious disturbances are continuing and it is reported that at least 100 persons have been killed. All business houses, large and small, are closed.

Sofia reports Bulgaria's losses during the war to be 101,224 killed and missing, 1,152,399 wounded, and 10,825 prisoners.

January 12.—Montevideo reports the arrest of four leaders in a Bolshevik plot to overthrow the Uruguayan and Argentine governments and institute *Soviets* in both countries.

Rioting continues in Buenos Aires, the police being attacked and several commercial buildings set afire. Thus far 200 agitators have been arrested.

January 13.—The President and Cabinet decide to declare martial law in Buenos Aires, and ten thousand reserves have been summoned to the colors.

Reports from Montevideo say the authorities there are strengthening their forces against the Bolshevik movement.

A general strike involving between 20,000 and 30,000 men is called in Lima and Callao, Peru, in sympathy with 2,000 striking cotton-mill workers. All stores, offices, and factories are closed in both cities.

January 14.—The French Cabinet decides

*The demand today is for continuous service and long run economy*

**Garfords are daily showing their superior ability and economy in the commercial field.**

"USERS KNOW"

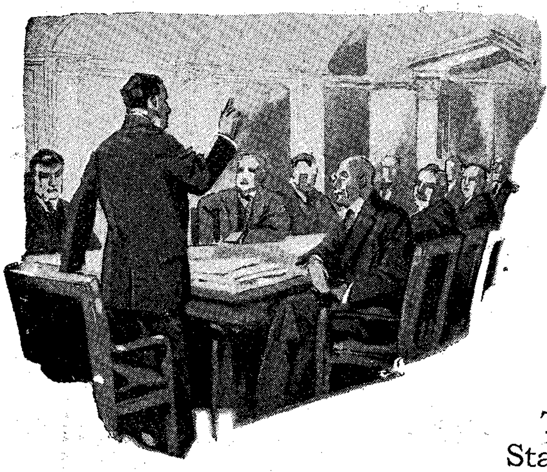
The Garford Motor Truck Company
Lima, Ohio

Motor Trucks of All Capacities

*Distributors and Service Stations in all principal citie*

Garford
MOTOR TRUCKS
FOR EVERY PURPOSE
GARFORD

# The Statement of Yesterday -the Answer Today



*"My estimate is that for a single year, if all of the farmers in the United States had used the Oliver chilled plows instead of the regular steel or iron plows, the saving in labor would have totalled the sum of forty-five million dollars."*

—From Report in Congressional Record by Senate Statistician, 45th Congress (1877-1879)

The answer to the statement recorded by the Senate Statistician of the 45th Congress that a saving in labor of forty-five million dollars would result to American farmers through the use of Oliver plows is found today in the universal demand for Oliver products.

Even as early as the 45th Congress (1877-1879) Oliver quality has been proven in actual practice and Oliver leadership in providing plows that assured better seed beds already established.

The agricultural history of the years that have followed has borne out the correctness of this statement.

Oliver predominance has kept pace with the remarkable progress of American agriculture in the past half-century—with its doubling of farm area, its tripling of production, its tremendous reduction of cost and human labor.

Today, as we stand just on the threshold of modern power farming, Oliver leadership and progressiveness are signalized as emphatically as in the early days. A large majority of tractor manufacturers have openly declared their preference for Oliver plows and tractor implements to be used in connection with their tractors.

This preference is based on sheer merit. It has been earned by Oliver's thorough knowledge of soil conditions, plow design, plow hitches, tractor construction and operation. It has been held and cemented by Oliver's country-wide service organization.

In the "Statement of Yesterday"—proved by the experience of a generation—holding promise of greater achievements in this new era of American agriculture—you will find ample justification for Oliver's slogan: "Plow Makers for the World."

**Oliver Chilled Plow Works**
South Bend, Indiana

OLIVER GAVE TO THE WORLD THE CHILLED PLOW

*"Oliver Plowed Fields Bring Greatest Yields"*

OLIVER
Tractor Implements
OLIVER

that henceforth German prisoners shall be employed in reconstruction work in the liberated districts.

Lima reports that a mob of strikers attacking the arsenal were driven off by the troops. An unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Callao railway-station.

Approximately 800 persons have been killed and 5,000 injured in the strike disorders at Buenos Aires, according to advices received at the State Department in Washington.

### DOMESTIC

January 8.—Theodore Roosevelt is buried on the hillside of the Oyster Bay cemetery in the presence of the nation's leaders, after simple services in the Episcopalian Church. Business was practically at a standstill everywhere in the country during the funeral.

Twenty-two States have ratified the national prohibition amendment, according to the latest returns published in Washington.

Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, and four other Socialists are found guilty in the Federal Court at Chicago, of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Law.

Resolutions requesting Mayor Hylan to revoke the appointment of William Randolph Hearst as a member of the city's welcoming committee for returning soldiers are passed unanimously at a meeting of the Colonial Dames.

Unless the municipal authorities immediately improve vice conditions in Philadelphia, Secretary Daniels writes to Mayor Smith, the Government will take the necessary steps "to give the needed protection" to the thousands of young men in uniform who must visit the city.

January 9.—New York Harbor traffic is paralyzed and municipal ferries tied up and train service disrupted by a strike of 16,000 harbor workers.

Plans for a nation-wide campaign against the "red flag" movement and the proposed Susan B. Anthony equal-suffrage amendment are laid at the annual convention of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage in Washington.

National Socialist Headquarters in Chicago announces that meetings to protest against the conviction of Victor L. Berger and other party leaders will be held throughout the United States.

A. Bruce Bielaski, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, tells the Overman Senate Committee in Washington that, owing to the prompt mobilizing of 700 good Americans for work against German propaganda and outrages after we entered the war, neither the million enemy aliens nor the hyphenates had created the disturbances that were feared.

The New York Stock Exchange launches a campaign against the operations of unscrupulous promoters who have recently been very active in the exploitation of worthless securities.

Washington announces all restrictions on the importation of corn and rice removed by the War Trade Board.

January 10.—Both sides in the harbor workers' strike await action by President Wilson. Twelve hundred members of the Longshoremen's Association interfere with Government activities by quitting work at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. The strikers reject a proposal for an armistice from the Railroad Administration, and Mayor Hylan arouses labor circles by demanding the prosecution of leaders and those who obeyed them in quitting work on boats of public institutions.

At a meeting in Chicago the Republican National Committee recommends that Sunday, January 19, be observed throughout the nation as Roosevelt Memorial Day.

Bills to grant $5,000 annuity and the franking privilege to Edith Carow Roosevelt, widow of the former President, are introduced in the House of Representatives.

Attempts to prove that the activities of the National Security League were financed by Wall Street and munition-manufacturers fail at a hearing before the Congressional investigating committee in New York.

Immediate repeal of certain powers granted the Administration under the Emergency Railroad Control Act is demanded by Clifford Thorne, former State Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, representing a group of Western and Mid-Western shippers, in a statement filed with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Cabled notification that President Wilson has signed the first bill sent to the White House by Congress since he went abroad is received in Washington. It was the measure authorizing the payment of transportation home of war-workers leaving the Government service.

Washington reports that from eight to ten car-loads of mail for American soldiers are undelivered in France and that "thousands, and probably millions," of letters adrest to the men overseas will reach the dead-letter office, where an attempt will be made to return them to the writers.

January 11.—President Wilson cables the War Labor Board to resume jurisdiction and mediate in the strike of harbor workers; and, pending a decision, the men vote unanimously to return to work. Washington views the President's message as giving power to commandeer. Algernon Lee, leader of the Socialist group in the New York Board of Aldermen, attacks Mayor Hylan for using policemen as strike-breakers on municipal ferry-boats.

A new and aggressive campaign to carry the spirit of America concretely to its alien inhabitants is started at a New York banquet to Secretary of Interior Lane.

Theodore Roosevelt's will, leaving his residuary estate to his widow, is filed for probate at Mineola, N. Y. The value of the estate is estimated at $500,000.

Los Angeles reports that Walker D. Hines, Assistant Director-General of Railroads, has been appointed Director-General by President Wilson as successor to William G. McAdoo.

British bankers and business men of New York City raise $50,000 for a Roosevelt memorial in Westminster Abbey, and send a cable asking Premier Lloyd George to obtain permission for its erection.

The Society of Colonial Wars protests against the appointment of W. R. Hearst as a member of the committee to welcome the men of the United States service returning from abroad.

Eight hundred and eighty-four accredited delegates from labor organizations launch the New York Labor party at a meeting in the Yorkville Casino.

January 12.—Twenty-two sleeping-car passengers are killed in a wreck on the New York Central Railroad, near Batavia, N. Y., at 3:40 A.M.

Thomas Watt Gregory, Attorney-General of the United States since 1914, resigns because of "pecuniary responsibilities," and the President agrees to his retirement after March 1.

An investigation of fake war-charities by the New York District Attorney's

El Paso County Court House

El Paso, Texas

has

Dry, invigorating air

Tempered by continual sunshine

Elevation 3767 feet

Ideal climate for sufferers from pulmonary trouble

Immediate relief from Asthma

No heavy snows

No rainy, cloudy days

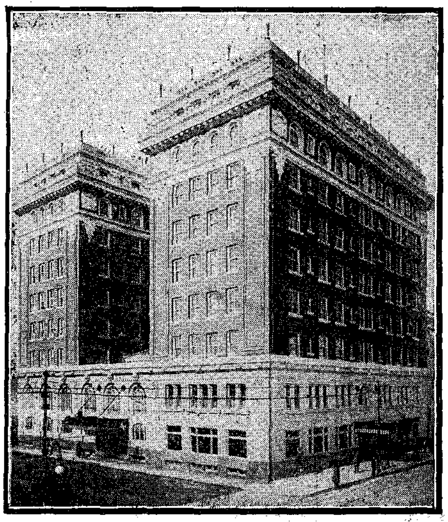
High class Sanatoriums

All advantages of a modern city

Superior transportation facilities by limited trains from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.

An Average Year in El Paso

| Month | Temperature Max. | Min. | Mean | Rainfall Inches | Clear Days |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 61.4 | 35.4 | 48.4 | 0.03 | 29 |
| Feb. | 61.5 | 36.5 | 49.0 | 0.53 | 29 |
| March | 66.7 | 39.5 | 53.1 | 0.10 | 27 |
| April | 77.6 | 50.5 | 64.0 | 0.47 | 30 |
| May | 83.8 | 58.7 | 71.2 | 1.23 | 26 |
| June | 89.4 | 64.3 | 76.8 | 0.91 | 29 |
| July | 94.0 | 69.0 | 76.8 | 1.13 | 29 |
| August | 90.1 | 67.0 | 78.6 | 0.54 | 30 |
| Sept. | 80.8 | 57.7 | 69.2 | 0.60 | 26 |
| October | 76.6 | 50.6 | 63.6 | Trace | 28 |
| Nov. | 66.1 | 43.6 | 54.8 | 0.97 | 26 |
| Dec. | 52.0 | 31.6 | 41.8 | 0.76 | 27 |



An El Paso Hotel

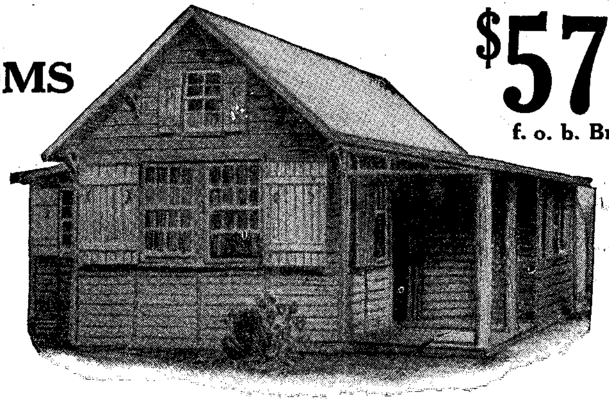
Full information can be had by addressing

El Paso Chamber of Commerce

**FIVE ROOMS**

**$575.00**

f. o. b. Brooklyn



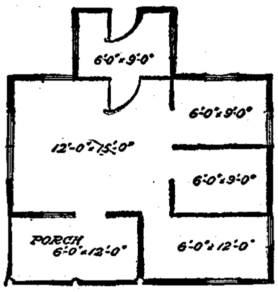
POCONO HILLS MODEL

*Order Now for Spring Delivery*

Picture this bungalow in your favorite summering place—up in the mountains, at the seashore, close to the shimmering waters of a breeze-swept lake, or perhaps nestling in the silences of the deep woods!

Possession of one of these inexpensive, artistic and sturdily built houses not only adds greatly to the pleasures of country life, but saves the high cost of living at summer resorts.

Shipped in sections of convenient size for easy handling. Any two persons can quickly assemble the parts. No expert labor necessary. Simple instructions for assembling furnished.



**Bossert Houses**

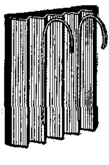
should not be confused with so-called "portable" houses of temporary character. Bossert Houses are of enduring quality of material and workmanship and fully covered by U. S. patents.

They are fabricated at the Bossert plant—a method of construction which insures uniform quality throughout and lowers construction costs.

Bossert Houses are shipped complete from our factory—even with doors and windows hung and hardware attached.

***Price of Pocono Hills Bungalow, $575 f. o. b. Brooklyn. Send check or money order for $143.75. Pay balance of $431.25 when notified bungalow is ready for shipment. Send 18c for catalog showing the full line of Bossert Houses***

**LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS, Inc.**
**1307 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**



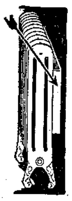
**SĀVŌ AIR MOISTENER**

**FILL WITH WATER, HANG ON BACK OF ANY RADIATOR OUT OF SIGHT. ALSO MADE FOR HOT AIR REGISTER.**

Converts dry indoor air into a moist, wholesome, healthful atmosphere. Saves *Health, Furniture, Pianos* and *25% of your Coal Bills.*

**Write for FREE Booklet**

**SĀVŌ Manufacturing Co.**
**Dept. L, 39 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.**



**POINTERS ON THE CARE OF TALKING MACHINES**

SEND ten cents, in stamps, for a valuable booklet on the care of phonographs or talking machines and records. Tells how to get best results and make records last longer. Chapters on location of machine, choice of needles, care of records, etc.

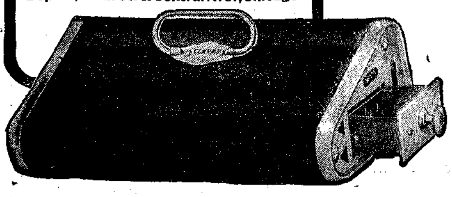
**J. H. ELLIS, P. O. Box 882, Milwaukee, Wis.**

**Clark Heater for Your Car**

Keeps you warm whether engine is running or not. Fits in at the feet—carpet covered and acts like foot rest—made of heavy steel and abestos—lasts forever. Burns our celebrated carbon brick, giving 12 to 16 hours steady heat. No flame—no smoke—no smell. Twenty styles at $2.00 to $10.00. Ask your dealer for a Clark Heater. If he does not carry it, send your order direct to us, giving dealer's name. Write for free catalog *today.*

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.**
**Dept. B, 12th St. & Central Ave., Chicago**

**Neat**
**Clean**
**Simple**
**Safe**



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**Form Letters**
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**Bulletins**
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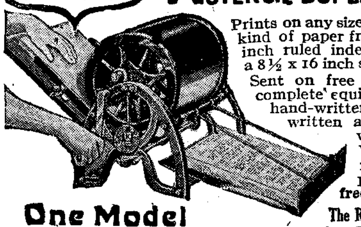
Manufacturers, merchants, professional men, you can print from 20 to 1000 copies of any hand-written, typewritten or ruled form, quickly and perfectly with a

**ROTOSPEED STENCIL DUPLICATOR**

Prints on any size, weight or kind of paper from a 3 x 5 inch ruled index card to a 8½ x 16 inch sheet.

Sent on free trial with complete equipment for hand-written, typewritten and ruled work.

Write for factory price and free trial offer.



**One Model Low Factory Price**

The Rotospeed Co.
649 W. Fifth St.
Dayton, Ohio

office shows that out of 534 examined, 384 were forced to discontinue activities either as corrupt, dishonest, mismanaged, or fraudulent.

At the closing sessions of the newly organized Labor party of New York, a platform proclaiming radical tenets and demanding greater political, economic, and industrial democracy is adopted.

A temporary naval force of 225,000 enlisted men for the year beginning next July is decided on by the House Naval Subcommittee, Washington reports.

January 13.—Nine persons are killed and more than a score injured by a railway collision near Fort Washington station, fifteen miles north of Philadelphia.

In the annual report of the Railroad Administration issued at Washington, hope is exprest that with the return of normal conditions it will be found possible to gradually reduce both freight- and passenger-rates.

Secretary Daniels asks Congress to appropriate $270,400,000 to meet a deficit in the Navy's expenses for the current fiscal year.

The United States Supreme Court declares valid the Reed "bone-dry" amendment enacted by Congress nullifying statutes of "dry" States permitting persons to import or personally bring in limited amounts of intoxicants for their own use.

The Central Federated Union sends an appeal to President Wilson to lift the ban on brewing beer.

Washington reports California and the State of Washington ratifying the proposed Federal prohibition amendment, bringing the total number of States which have acted favorably up to twenty-four.

One hundred and sixty-eight members of the Players' Club petition Mayor Hylan, "for the sake of our city's reputation, no less than for that of the high office she has conferred upon you, to remove from the otherwise honorable committee of welcome the name of William Randolph Hearst."

Representative Hicks, of New York, introduces a bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt in Washington.

Horace Fletcher, the expert on dietetics, who made "Fletcherism" familiar on both sides of the Atlantic, dies at Copenhagen after a long illness.

Twenty-two members of the National Woman's party are arrested in Washington for lighting "watch-fires" in front of the White House.

January 14.—Six more States—Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and North Carolina—ratify the Federal prohibition amendment, bringing the total up to thirty. Only six more States are required to make the nation "bone dry" one year after the last State ratifies the amendment.

Secretary Baker submits a bill to the House Military Committee to authorize purchase of land in France for a military cemetery to be designated "The American Field of Honor."

Thousands of Italian and Austrian war-prisoners are planning to come to this country, the Director of the Federal Employment Service tells the House Immigration Committee.

Three hundred and twenty-five bankers and brokers of New York join in a protest to Mayor Hylan against Hearst's presence on the soldiers' welcoming committee.

Evidence of Count von Bernstorff's connection with the acquirement of American newspapers for German propaganda work is presented before the Overman Committee in Washington.

Governor Smith, of New York, issues a proclamation setting Sunday, February 9, as Roosevelt Memorial Day.

# Why There Is a Scarcity of Hudson Super-Sixes

## No Open Cars to Be Built for Months—Hudson Closed Car Demand Exceeds Production

No automobiles were to have been built after January 1st.

Then, all of a sudden, the ban was lifted.

It produced a confusion the trade had never experienced. For months all makers had been turning out all the cars they could, regardless of the immediate market for them. By spring it was believed automobiles would be so scarce that buyers would accept less wanted makes if they could not get the car of their choice.

Then cars that had not sold freely during the summer and fall would have a ready market when the more desirable makes were out of the way. For one thing—

### There Would Be No Hudsons Then

That was one of the expected conditions. Super-Six sales all season, just as they have for three years, absorbed the factory output. Hudson dealers were not able to get cars for future needs. It looked as though they either would have to close up shop or take on one of the less wanted lines.

But withdrawal of manufacturing restrictions assured a limited quantity of Hudsons. Less wanted cars after all, would have to meet Super-Six competition.

Hudson production is now concentrated on closed models, for which there is an excess demand. Some dealers have a limited number of open models—though not enough to meet early spring requirements.

You either must take one of the open cars they now have or wait until late spring if you get a Super-Six Phaeton.

### Note Why Hudson Is so Popular

For three years the Super-Six has held undisputed leadership among fine cars.

Remember how it first established itself on the speedway and in countless endurance tests. Rivals refused to admit Hudson had developed a new type motor with greater power and endurance.

Yet those amazing records were made commonplace by later Super-Sixes. Thousands of owners made just as wonderful demonstrations with their own cars, when you consider the conditions, as were those under official test. Every car made converts to the Super-Six. Today 60,000 are in service.

### It Created Styles that Others Followed

Hudson created the Sedan and the Touring Limousine. Now more expensive cars have followed and cheaper cars, too, are effecting models of Hudson type.

The seven- and the four-passenger Phaetons are pattern cars for so many other makes, that if it were not that the Super-Six is always a year or more in advance of others, one might be confused in recognizing the true arbiter. Two new types are now ready—the Coupe—a four-passenger—and the Cabriolet for three.

### Why Delivery Is Possible Just Now

The Super-Sixes now available in ***open car types*** are all that can be had for several months. It will be June before full factory production can be resumed.

With the first promise of spring open cars become the favorite type. If you delay, and an open Super-Six is your choice, you will probably find all have been sold. Then you may have to wait until late spring.

The demand for all closed model Super-Sixes is so great that you must speak promptly to assure delivery. With some models this may mean quite a while.

## Hudson Motor Car Company

**Detroit, Michigan**

*Its White Triangle and Price are Two of Motordom's Most Distinctive Marks of Value*
*The Seven-Passenger Phaeton sells at $2200*

(1003)

# INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

## AN EBB-TIDE IN PRICES STARTED

*BRADSTREET'S* index-number for the month ending on January 1 shows a slight recession in commodity prices. The number, stood at 18.5573, having been 19 on December 1. The year-end figure was the lowest since April 1, 1917, the high peak having been reached on July 1, 1918. *Bradstreet's* figure is based on the wholesale prices of ninety-six articles, including textiles, metals, building materials, hides, leather, provisions, breadstuffs, chemicals, and other essentials. While the decrease for January 1 was not large, *The Wall Street Journal* thinks it "significant as registering the fact that high prices have reached their peak and are now on the downward decline." Their course has been upward since August, 1914, when they started to move from about 8.7087. When they reached the summit they had increased about 118 per cent., so that the general purchasing power of a dollar "became less than half what it formerly was, varying according to different commodities, whose prices have not always kept step with each other."

*Bradstreet's* food-index, based on prices of thirty-one staples, was 5.02 compared with 5.03 in the preceding week, 5.07, the highest point in December last, and 4.50 a year ago. Upon this group much depends in the wage situation, but, as the destitution in some parts of Europe and Asia "will take all available surpluses of foodstuffs for the next few months, no rapid decline can be expected." American crop prospects meanwhile "seem to promise a greater supply of bread next summer," which, combined with more ocean tonnage, "should have a wholesome effect on cost of living and the wage question." For the near future, however, "there is little ground for expectation of lower food-prices."

On January 14 sharp declines took place in cotton prices, and were said by *The Journal of Commerce* to be "the greatest that have been made in textile markets since the close of the Civil War." Whether true or not, the important thing was that the declines were very large and had been ordered "at a time when the trade would undoubtedly prefer to see the general level for these goods stabilized, at least for some months to come." One compelling reason for the decline was given as large sales of Government-held stocks of goods which had become inevitable. This shrinkage in the price had also an intimate relation to the raw-cotton situation as explained in the same paper:

> "The Government - fixt level for ordinary fabrics was roughly estimated as being based on a raw-cotton price of thirty cents, and a marked decline below that figure would probably not have occurred had there not been a considerable degree of assurance among the milling interests that the value of the raw material would remain a good deal under the basic figure thus indicated. Cotton producers have lately been urged by their leaders to hold out for fifty cents per pound, and not a few of them have been holding their last autumn's crop in the belief that values would, at all events, go higher than they have of late been. The developments in the milling market do not point to any such probability."

The writer believes that reduction of prices in the United States is "inevitable if we expect to keep our machinery at work and our export trade up to normal level." Indeed, "it will be hard to sell goods freely even at home so long as the present schedule of prices is sustained." Meanwhile, prospects of a quick and easy conquest of foreign markets "are already seen to have been too hasty and are not likely to be realized." Hence the present scale of values "is far too high and must be lowered." While these readjustments will bring about a condition of disturbance and may involve some suffering, they are "a necessary part of the process of returning to normal conditions." Details of drastic reductions in textile prices that have already been made are given by the same paper:

> "Leading textiles and fibers are falling sharply. In the cotton-goods markets two standard lines of bleached muslins have been revised downward six cents and nine cents a yard, respectively, or to a basis of twenty-five and thirty per cent. under the values quoted during the last quarter of the last year. Print cloths, convertibles, and brown sheetings had been declining for several weeks. Mills were closing down when government orders ran out and no orders were in sight to replace them. Matters of wages and working-hours are under discussion in the mill centers. Now that a move has been made to stabilize values on as low a level as possible under present conditions, it is expected that action will follow in the naming of prices on blankets, napped cottons, and many lines of colored cottons that are usually ordered at this time for fall distribution. Hosiery prices have been cut twenty per cent. and underwear prices for the fall season will be made on a basis that will virtually represent actual cost or even lower, based upon yarns and cotton as they are now quoted.
>
> "That mills were abnormally prosperous in the past three years was indicated by a tabulation of dividends and earnings sent out from Fall River. From this it appears that all the mills there save one now have a surplus of quick assets over debts, and that one has an indebtedness of less than five per cent. of the cost of replacement of its property. Surplus accounts show from a minimum of $22,000 to $1,250,000, while before the war half the plants had some indebtedness. The naming of such drastically low prices now means that all abnormal profits have been wiped out and buyers may go ahead with a greater degree of confidence than has existed for many months.
>
> "Burlap prices are now down to more than fifty per cent. below the prices quoted last August and this will have a far-reaching effect upon carpet and floor-covering products. Linens can not be revised downward a great deal as flax is very scarce and will remain so for some time, but linens were never advanced to some of the high levels seen in other dry goods.
>
> "Wool-goods values are declining steadily, but for the time being the trade is greatly unsettled because of the Government policy in fixing a minimum at which it will sell its surplus wool at auction. Foreign wool markets are now being opened up and restrictions removed, and it will not be long before the trade will demand that domestic wool shall be priced in accordance with the world's free markets, there being no duty on wool imports at the present time."

ESTABLISHED 1865

**High Rate—
Short Term—
Safety**

A carefully safeguarded investment for $500, $1000 or larger funds.

Income return 7¼% to 7¾% depending upon maturity.

Borrower is well established, widely known Company.

Issue matures in semi-annual series from one to five years.

Net assets, for the most part liquid, over twice entire loan.

Net earnings for 1918 approximately 40% of entire loan.

*Send for
Circular 1020R*

**Peabody,
Houghteling & Co.**
(ESTABLISHED 1865)
10 South La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1865

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposits also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

**The Partial
Payment Plan**

Don't lapse on your Liberty Loan payments.

When you have completed your payments, don't lapse on your saving habit.

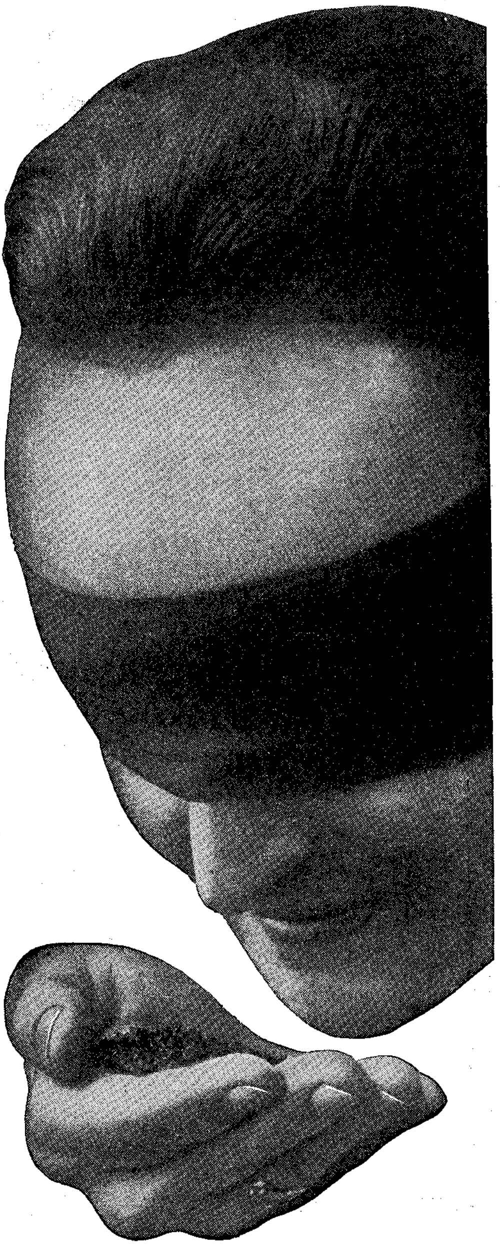
Buy another Liberty Bond in the market. Or buy a different Baby Bond. Buy both on the Partial Payment Plan.

*Send for Booklet B-9
"Partial Payment Plan"*

**John Muir & Co.**
SPECIALISTS IN
**Odd Lots**
61 Broadway, N.Y.

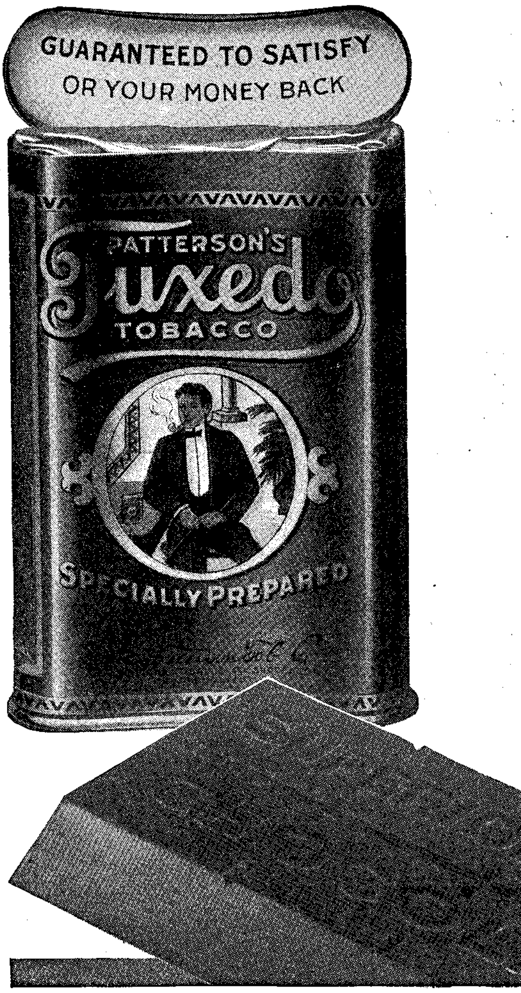
# All Smoking Tobaccos are Flavored

## "Your Nose Knows"



The Encyclopaedia Britannica says about the manufacture of smoking tobacco, "... on the Continent and in America certain 'sauces' are employed ... the use of the 'sauces' is to improve the flavour and burning qualities of the leaves." Your smoke-enjoyment depends as much upon the Quality and kind of flavoring used as upon the Quality and aging of the tobacco. Tuxedo tobacco uses the purest, most wholesome and delicious of all flavorings—*chocolate!* That flavoring, added to the finest of carefully aged and blended burley tobacco, produces Tuxedo—the perfect tobacco—"Your Nose Knows."

**Try This Test:** Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious, *pure fragrance* will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—***"Your Nose Knows."***



# Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co
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Forward! No Halting

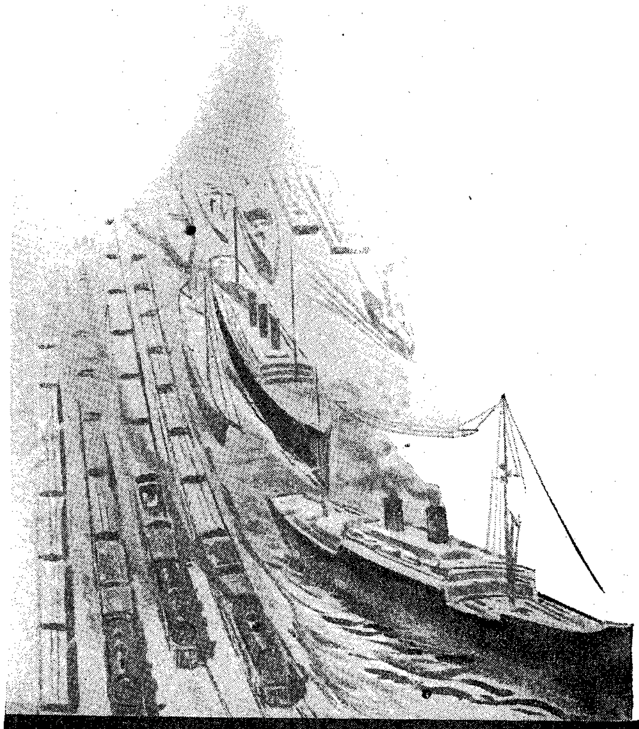
Industry, the giant transformer of Earth's raw materials into the peaceful needs of men and women, bends to his fruitful task again.

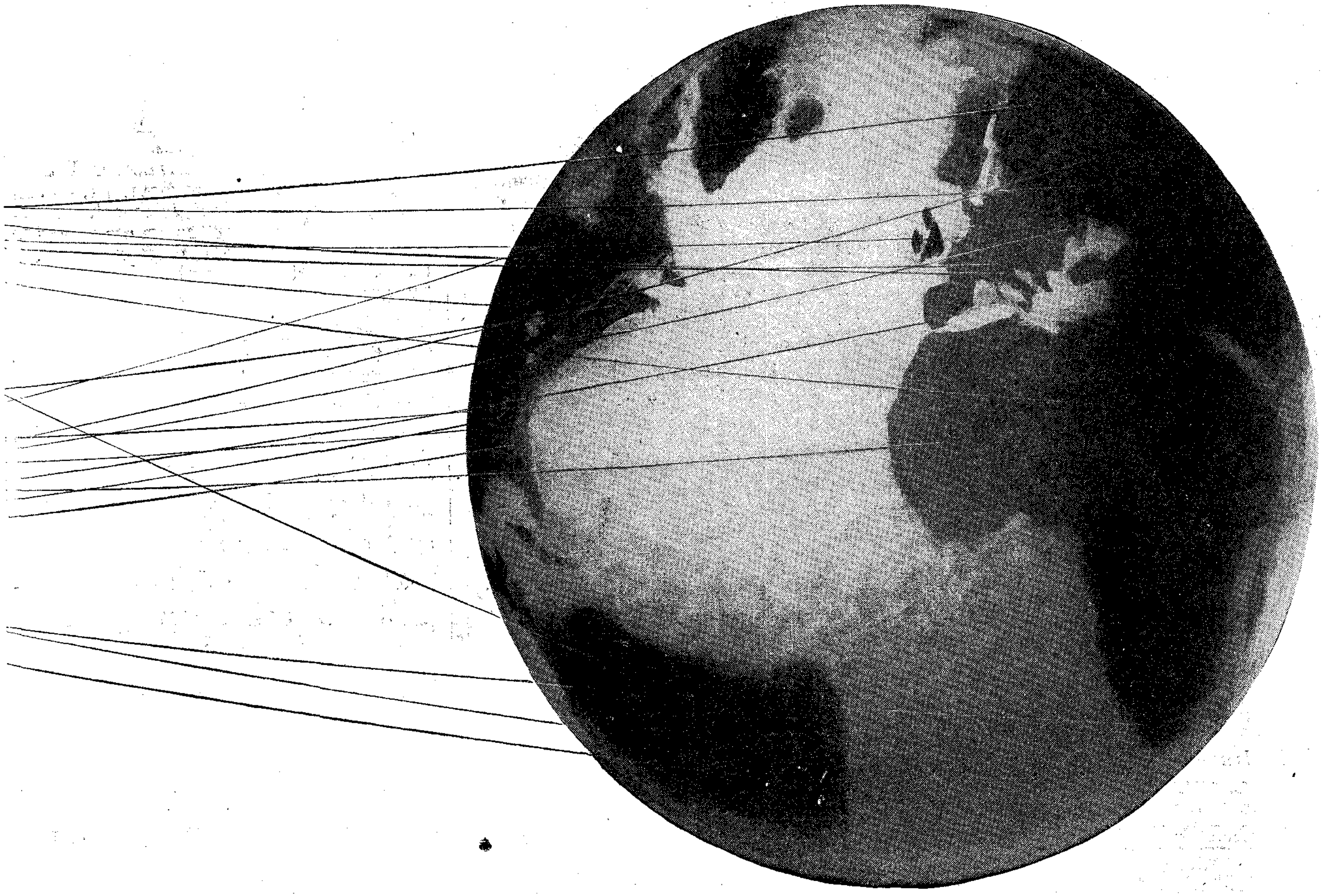
The War is won.

The new peace future of American industry spreads invitingly before you.

The profits of peace will be shared-in by a nation-wide fraternity of bond-holders—a fraternity of men and women, far-sighted, thrifty, secure.

When you buy a well chosen industrial bond you have a first





call on American industry. Before the stockholders can touch a cent of profit, your interest on your bond must be planned for and paid.

Your Liberty Bonds rest on the permanence of the American Government. Your Industrial Bonds rest on the permanence of American industry.

And the giant strides of American industry cannot be halted.

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National City Bank Building, New York

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*Each of these offices is equipped to render unusual service to investors generally, and to bond buyers in particular.*

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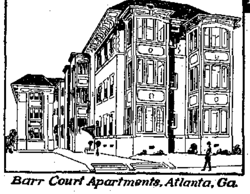

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**Trustees:** G. L. Miller, President G. L. Miller & Co. and Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.

**Property** valued $125,000. This **bond issue** $55,000. Gross estimated **income**, $20,000—more than enough to pay interest 5 times over.

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## EUROPE'S DEBT TO US, WITH ENSUING CONDITIONS INEXTRICABLY INTERWOVEN

In the opinion of Thomas W. Lamont, of the Morgan banking-house in New York, "the first great outstanding fact" in the financial side of the war's outcome is that the problems confronting all nations "have become almost inextricably interwoven." In no one country can the situation be studied without serious reference to the world-situation in the matter of credit. This is a statement that applies to America emphatically, and "as it never did before the war." At the present time there are owned by American investors and bankers foreign-government obligations, "issued since the war began and as yet unpaid, of approximately $2,100,000,000." That sum represents what these obligations now are, after certain payments have been made. The total of loans made by this country since the war began is $3,104,900,000, of which $916,800,000 have been paid. Following is a list Mr. Lamont gives of totals of all issues to foreign countries:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | $1,308,400,000 |
| France | 845,000,000 |
| Russia | 160,000,000 |
| Italy | 29,000,000 |
| Germany | 45,000,000 |
| Switzerland | 15,000,000 |
| Greece | 7,000,000 |
| Sweden | 5,000,000 |
| Norway | 8,000,000 |
| China | 5,000,000 |
| Canada | 370,500,000 |
| Argentina | 146,500,000 |
| Chile | 6,000,000 |
| Bolivia | 3,000,000 |
| Panama | 3,000,000 |
| Uruguay | 3,000,000 |
| Yucatan | 10,000,000 |
| Brazil | 5,500,000 |
| Miscellaneous estimates | 130,000,000 |
| Total | $3,104,900,000 |

Of these issues there have matured and been paid the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | $456,400,000 |
| France | 235,000,000 |
| Russia | 35,000,000 |
| Italy | 25,000,000 |
| Germany | 20,000,000 |
| Switzerland | 10,000,000 |
| Norway | 3,000,000 |
| Canada | 59,400,000 |
| Argentina | 73,000,000 |
| Total | $916,800,000 |

Mr. Lamont thinks it probable that in addition to the foregoing government issues there are in the hands of our bankers and investors foreign private obligations to the extent of $500,000,000. The striking fact about these figures is that before the war America's investments in foreign government issues "were almost negligible." Her total purchases of Russian and Japanese issues in the Russo-Japanese War, for example, were only about $125,000,000, and these issues were almost all resold to England and France. The total of our holdings of these issues just mentioned and of Argentines, Mexicans, and Canadians (government, provincial, or municipal issues) "probably did not exceed, at the beginning of the war, $500,000,000." Facts, such as these, show that the purchase by this country of various Allied and neutral foreign government obligations, to the extent of $3,100,000,000, "constituted for Americans a radical and profound departure from their previous ways." Mr. Lamont, whose review was printed in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, said further:

"America had been a borrowing, not a lending, nation. It was not an easy task to bring about the change and to effect it as speedily as the pressing financial requirements of the Allies in America made necessary. Every sort of obstacle was placed in the path of those who made themselves responsible here for raising the heavy loans which were necessary to the successful prosecution of the war by Great Britain, France, and their Allies. The German propagandist, clever, resourceful, unscrupulous, neither slumbered nor slept. No part of the country was too insignificant for his efforts, no method too unimportant for his hands. But the greatest obstacle of all lay, of course, in the fact that America as a whole, during the early years of the war, did not realize that the fight was one in which America was as vitally interested as any other country and that sooner or later we were bound to get into the fight.

"When once America understood the situation, and she had taken up arms against the Central Powers, then and thereafter she left nothing undone in the way of economic and material achievement, or of military aid, in her anxiety to play her full part in the winning of the war. It may, therefore, be not inappropriate to point out that in the last eighteen months, which is the period covering America's participation in the war, the United States Government has loaned to the Allies a total of $8,220,340,666, made up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | $3,945,000,000 |
| France | 2,445,000,000 |
| Italy | 1,210,000,000 |
| Russia | 325,000,000 |
| Belgium | 210,120,000 |
| Greece | 39,554,000 |
| Cuba | 15,000,000 |
| Servia | 12,000,000 |
| Roumania | 6,666,666 |
| Liberia | 5,000,000 |
| Czecho-Slovaks | 7,000,000 |
| Total | $8,220,340,666 |

"Secretary McAdoo of the Federal Treasury has just pointed out that the total of these loans will soon reach $8,500,000,000. And he has asked Congress for authority to extend these loans, even after the conclusion of peace, up to a grand total of $10,000,000,000. This figure will give some idea of the prompt and adequate financial aid which America has rendered within the last year and a half.

"Our former indebtedness of approximately $4,000,000,000, held abroad, has, as we figure it, been liquidated to the extent of at least three-quarters of the whole, leaving outstanding over there, in American securities, not over $1,000,000,000 to offset the total of at least $11,000,000,000 gross that will be owing to America."

Mr. Lamont then took up the question of how foreign countries were going to repay their debt to us, an answer to which "depends in great measure upon what disposition may finally be reached at the Peace Conference in Paris, and upon such other arrangements as may be arrived at between the United States Treasury on the one hand and the treasuries of Great Britain and France and of the other Allies." He said as to these matters:

"One first question to be settled is as to the final maturity that may be determined upon for the British and French obligations now running 'on demand' to the United States Government. It is recognized that these obligations were naturally put upon 'demand' because, at the time they were incurred, America's allies were not in a position to ask for definite dates of maturity, nor did the United States Treasury desire to specify such dates.

"Assuming, if we may, that the foreign government obligations held by the United States Government are put in form as to maturity so as not to become a matter of immediate pressure, the question yet remains as to how America will stand toward any new loans that may be offered here from abroad. For even if the repayment of no principal were immediately required, it is obvious that, with the heavy interest payments falling due, with the great purchase of food and materials that must apparently continue for some time yet, and with the creation of our own mercantile marine (making it unnecessary for us longer to pay such large sums for ocean freights), the amounts due to America each year for some time to come will be heavy. Some figure such a sum as high as $1,500,000,000 annually, made up, as I say, of net merchandise balance, interest payments, etc.

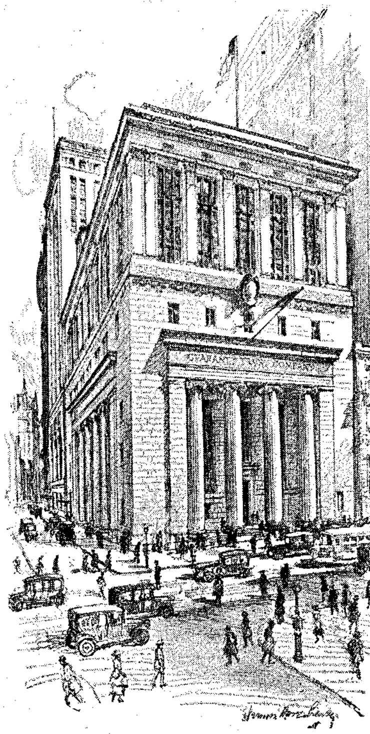
"How, then, would the payment of such a sum as this be met in the ordinary course of affairs? As an answer to this, I look to see a large amount of American capital constantly reinvested abroad. From a state of almost utter ignorance as to foreign investments, the American people are rapidly educating themselves to a knowledge of the importance of such investment in the opening of foreign markets and in the building up of foreign trade. We are, as a people, beginning to realize that Great Britain's wonderful trade was built upon the credit which she extended in every quarter where her trade went.

"The leading issuing houses and banking institutions throughout America are already looking forward to the handling of foreign securities on a scale far heavier than ever before. Of course, such houses have for some years past, by means of their participation in the syndicates which have been formed to float British and French loans here, become familiar with the character and stability of foreign investments, and they are already undertaking active work in familiarizing their clients with these same ideas.

"Furthermore, we have, as I have already indicated, become, in almost one leap, a nation of investors. Prior to the time America came into the war, the number of persons in this country who regularly invested in securities probably did not exceed three or four hundred thousand. Through the educational work and effort of our Liberty Loan campaigns, it is now figured that possibly fifteen or even twenty million (Mr. Carter Glass, the new Secretary of the Treasury, recently put it as high as thirty million) persons have formed the habit, more or less loosely perhaps, of saving and of investing their savings in securities. This will mean a great well of funds for foreign investment, if and when these investors become educated to the advantage of such investment.

"In the soundest circles here, a deep feeling prevails that it is urgently necessary for our Government to withdraw from the money market and from the loan market at the earliest practicable moment. We recognize that, as the Secretary of the Treasury has already announced, the Government must continue to put out short-term bills for the next few months to a total extent of perhaps $5,000,000,000 or even higher; funding these bills next spring into one final Victory Loan of approximately the amount named. After that period, however, the Government here should definitely figure to meet expenditures out of income. So long as the Government stays in the money market it will be impossible for us to begin the deflation process which is so necessary if we are to return to anything like a normal situation of currency, credit, and finance. I believe that the soundest minds on both sides of the Atlantic are in entire accord on these points.

"It is quite apparent that America, with her material resources almost untouched, has an abundance of credit available for the next few years. On the other hand, she is lacking in the machinery of credit which Great Britain has built up all over the world. Why should not some working arrangement be definitely entered into, whereunder the enormous resources of credit which America has, and the wonderful machinery which Great Britain has, can be together utilized for the benefit of



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Our *Trust Department,* for a very moderate charge, will hold your securities in a custody account, collecting and crediting the income, and attending to all details of routine care; at the same time the securities are always subject to your order.

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We invite you to consult us regarding your investments, and shall be glad to explain how our facilities may be of the greatest service.

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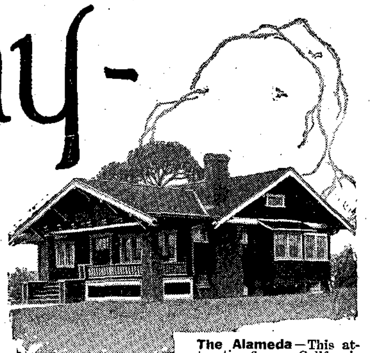
Build Your Home the 1919 Way-

***If you are planning a new home these suggestions will interest you***

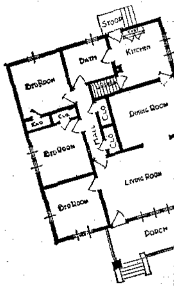
Building a new home is a matter that requires careful thought and mature judgment. Many times it means the investment of a life's savings accumulated at considerable sacrifice of personal pleasure and convenience.

Therefore, from the selection of the plans right through to the final decorations, each step should be taken with extreme care. And the most important, yet ofttimes most difficult task, is in first selecting the home that is sure to meet your present and future requirements.

One of the most practical plans, if you are considering a home of moderate cost, say between $1500 and $10,000, is to secure one whose convenience, utility, comfort and economy have been proved out by the experience of hundreds of other people. Such a home, you might well suppose, would cost you more than the ordinary kind; on the contrary, it will cost you considerably less.



**The Alameda**—This attractive 6-room California bungalow has been chosen by many couples with small children—also by elderly people. Spacious porch and overhanging eaves make it especially comfortable in summer.
Size 34 x 38 ft.
Porch 22 x 8 ft.



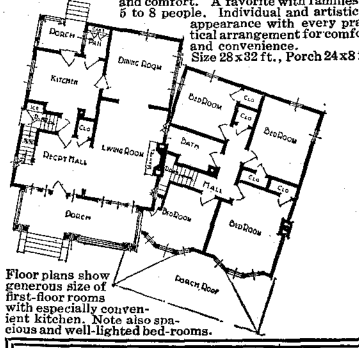
Floor plan showing convenient arrangement of rooms, all on one floor, yet with privacy for bed-rooms. Note generous closet space and good-sized bath-room.

## The Successful Way of Home Building

For a number of years the Lewis Manufacturing Company, of Bay City, has been designing moderate-priced homes, and furnishing all the materials, cut-to-fit, ready for assembling. The Company in 1907 manufactured the very first ready-cut houses, and ever since has been constantly improving and perfecting its methods and plans. More than a hundred types of residences have been designed, with every detail carefully planned for convenience, comfort, appearance and economy. The material for scores of each type of these houses has been shipped all over the United States and abroad, so that today literally many thousands of Lewis-built homes testify to the advantages of the plan.

For these homes we furnish the lumber logged from our own forests, cut in our own saw-mills, and finished in our own finishing mills. We also furnish the hardware, windows, nails, paint, stain, varnish, etc. Of course, complete plans are supplied with every order, showing the exact location of every piece of material entering into the construction. This large-scale production makes possible the economy of the Lewis method.

**The Lancaster**—Here's plenty of room and comfort. A favorite with families of 5 to 8 people. Individual and artistic in appearance with every practical arrangement for comfort and convenience.
Size 28 x 32 ft., Porch 24 x 8 ft.



Floor plans show generous size of first-floor rooms with especially convenient kitchen. Note also spacious and well-lighted bed-rooms.

## Individual Attention and Counsel

Like these thousands of owners of Lewis-built homes, you too can secure a home exactly suited to your requirements. You can be *sure in advance* that it will be comfortable to live in, of attractive appearance inside and out. You can learn *in advance* what the cost will be, and later on will not be troubled by the burdensome cost of unexpected extras. You will be guaranteed the best of material, accurate workmanship, and a saving of time, trouble and expense.

You may feel perfectly free to write us fully on this subject of your new home. Your needs and wants will receive our individual attention. We will advise you as to type of house, choice of material, finish, etc.

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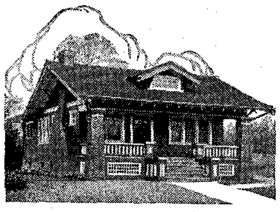
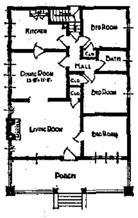
Our 1919 Book of Homes contains illustrations of a hundred beautiful homes at moderate cost, including floor plans and full descriptions. Fill in the coupon below and return it with 4c in stamps to defray the actual cost of postage, and we will send you a copy of this book by return mail. If you will answer the questions as fully as you can, we will send you a letter of personal advice to help you get exactly the sort of home that will suit you best. Address—Lewis Manufacturing Company, 13 Bay Ave., Bay City, Mich.



**The Arden**—This bungalow is built at a price so low it will surely surprise you. With newly married couples it is a prime favorite. As inviting in exterior as it is comfortable to live in.
Size 30 x 36 ft., Porch 30 x 8 ft.



Floor plan shows careful utilization of space for convenience of household. Room adjoining living-room is frequently used as a 'den.' Note arrangement of cellar stairs and rear entrance.

**Quantity Users of Lewis-Built Homes**

Following are just a few of the large concerns that have testified to the efficiency and economy of the Lewis method by buying these houses in quantities.

*United States Government*
*Wright Wire Co.*
*Bevis Rock Salt Co.*
*Cambria Steel Co.*
*Union Colliers Co.*
*Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*
*La Belle Iron Works*
*Middletown Realty Co.*
*The New Jersey Zinc Co.*
*Consumers Power Co.*
*Thompson-Starrett Co.*
*Waterbury Homes Corporation*

Manufacturers, contractors, real estate companies and municipalities planning the erection of homes for employees or subdivision development, will receive details of this special Lewis service by addressing Industrial Housing Dept., Lewis Mfg. Co., Bay City, Mich.

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Please send catalog of Lewis-Built Homes. I am considering a home to cost not to exceed

$________ complete. My lot is ________ x ________.

Which direction will it face? ________ Is your lot on a corner? ________

How many in family? ________ Children ________ Adults ________

Is your preference for a bungalow, two-story, one and one-half story, or duplex? ________

*Write your Name and Address clearly in the margin below*

the two countries and of the world situation? To bring about such an arrangement will not be easy. It will mean on both sides the relinquishment of a good deal that we should naturally cling to with tenacity. But it seems to me that in the long run some such arrangement as I suggest will be very necessary if the commercial affairs of the world are to be carried on with ease and comfort, and if we are to arrive upon a basis, as we should, where instead of permitting bitter rivalries to come up between us, Great Britain and America establish the principle that the future trade conquests of the world are to be won together."

## SOME MILLIONS PUT BACK INTO SAVINGS-BANKS

Since the war ended, as appears from New York *Globe* interviews with savings-bank managers, millions of what is known as "stocking money," or "cellar money," have been returned to those banks after having been withdrawn from them while the war was in progress. This money, in the weeks immediately following the armistice, was flowing back at the rate of approximately $100,000 a day, according to one bank officer. As a consequence, the November and December deposits of the principal banks were the largest for those months in many years. The aggregate of this redeposited money was estimated in December at over $5,000,000, most of which had been withdrawn in the summer and fall of 1917 by foreign-born depositors whose faith in banks had been shaken by the entry of the United States into the war. This shaking of their faith was due also to knowledge among foreign-born citizens of conditions created in their native countries by the war. Since November 11 the deposits in one of these New York banks increased practically $1,000,000, in another over $700,000, and in a third more than $500,000. In every bank visited "long lines of waiting people testified to the swelling deposit accounts of this class of savings-banks." Much of the money taken out had been hoarded. When a depositor withdraws more than $50 the paying-teller encloses the money in one of the bank's envelops with the amount marked on it. During November and December these same packages were returned, the sums ranging from a few hundred to one and two thousand dollars. Many incidents of this kind were observed by officers of one of these banks which has among its depositors a large number of East-Side residents. "It is a case of Philip drunk and Philip sober," said the president of this bank to a reporter. "Thoughtless people became scared when the United States went to war. Then when the armistice was signed and everybody was celebrating the return of peace the hidden treasure came out like magic and the same old package of bills in the original envelops came back to us." The turn in the tide became noticeable a few days before the armistice was officially announced as signed. Another bank president said:

"On July 1, last, the bank's total deposits were $104,422,374, and during August, September, and October they dropt off somewhat. Around November 1, when signs of peace began to multiply, deposits climbed abruptly, and since that date have been literally pouring in. Total deposits now stand at over $105,000,000. The number of depositors, which stood at 142,421 on July 1, has also increased proportionately. The end of the year is naturally the time for deposits to rise, but this year the increase has been nusually heavy, in spite of the money ut into Liberty Loans and the higher ost of living. During the summer the ndency was outward, but since Novem- er 1 the tendency has been strongly ward.

"It was really surprizing how rapidly oney began to flow into the bank after eace was declared. In our bank some of is money represented withdrawals earlier the year, but much of it is believed to present newly acquired savings, for the eople have benefited enormously from the ar. It speaks well for the people's con- dence in the future, and I look for a ntinuation of the movement, which was doubtedly accelerated by the intensive mpaigning during the Liberty Loan ives."

This president further said that the big crease in depositors was "an index of e wider distribution of the country's ealth." The high wages brought about y war-conditions had resulted in creating a new army of savers." All signs pointed a continuation of prosperity because of e world's lack of both raw materials d finished products, both of which nerica was in splendid shape to provide. 1917 there were nearly 9,000,000 de- sitors in mutual savings-banks with lances making a total of $4,422,489,384. addition, there were 2,431,958 deposi- rs in stock savings-banks with aggregate posits of almost a billion. Statistics r 1918 had not yet been compiled, but nk officials were of opinion that deposits d depositors increased in that year over per cent.

## NEW FIGURES FOR THE WORLD'S WAR-DEBT

The costs of the war to the chief bellig- ents in terms of debt, and exclusive of xes that have been paid and of any debt at may still be created on account of the ar, were recently tabulated by the echanics and Metals Bank, of New York, a form giving also the prewar debts of e belligerents as follows:

| | *Gross Debt* | |
|---|---|---|
| | *Aug. 1, 1914* | *Jan. 1, 1919* |
| ted States | $1,000,000,000 | $21,000,000,000 |
| at Britain | 3,500,000,000 | 40,000,000,000 |
| nce | 6,500,000,000 | 30,000,000,000 |
| sia | 4,600,000,000 | 27,000,000,000 |
| ly | 2,800,000,000 | 12,000,000,000 |
| ente Nations | $18,400,000,000 | $130,000,000,000 |
| man Empire and states | $5,200,000,000 | $40,000,000,000 |
| tria-Hungary | 3,700,000,000 | 24,000,000,000 |
| tonic Nations | $8,900,000,000 | $64,000,000,000 |
| ss debt, all | $27,000,000,000 | $194,000,000,000 |

A writer in the New York *World* notes at the immensity of this debt burden vill be better understood when it is ted that relatively to national wealth eat Britain's debt since August, 1914, s increased from 4 to 44 per cent. and rmany's from 6 to 50 per cent. Aus- a-Hungary now has a debt equal to a per cent. mortgage on her total wealth, ance and Russia 45 per cent. each, the nited States 8 per cent." National bts first became noticeable during the poleonic wars, when, for a period of out twenty years, Great Britain in- rred a debt of $4,475,000,000 of her na- nal wealth, then about $12,500,000,000, ich was a debt of less than 36 per cent. the national wealth, whereas the debt w is 44 per cent. and was contracted in out four years of war.

## ELL-TESTED PREFERRED STOCKS

It is believed by a writer in *The Financial orld* that investors now looking for ocks "involving little risk, and at the

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**Some Player Roll Facts**

Q R S Player Rolls possess that wonderful something called "human interest." They are not mere perforated strips of paper but a true record of all phases of music, needing only your player piano and the inclination to call back to life and music the artistry they hold.

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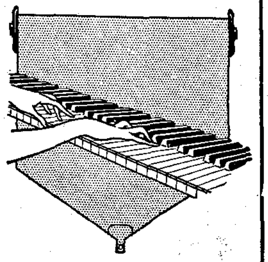
655 After All ........ $ .90
511 Little Birch Canoe ........ .85
643 Lonesome, That's All ........ .90
750 Tell Me ........ .90

**Q R S Autograph Rolls**



Each Q R S Autograph Player Roll, signed by the artist who played it, will give you on your player piano a human reproduction of the playing of the pianist whose signature appears on its face.

901818 Sextette from Lucia ........ $1.00
80737 An Old Sweetheart of Mine ........ .75
100597 Italian Nights ........ .75

**Q R S Story Rolls**

Printed right on the Q R S Story Roll—unfolding as you play, is the meaning of the music—the story the composer is trying to tell. These rolls are a short cut to a musical education.

D7 Prelude ........ $1.25
D33 Narcissus ........ .85

**Q R S Mother Goose Rolls**

To help children enjoy music and teach them to sing. Simple music written around nursery rhymes with the words printed on the Q R S roll.

306 Mother Goose Rhymes No. 1 ........ $1.00
313 Poor Cock Robin ........ 1.00

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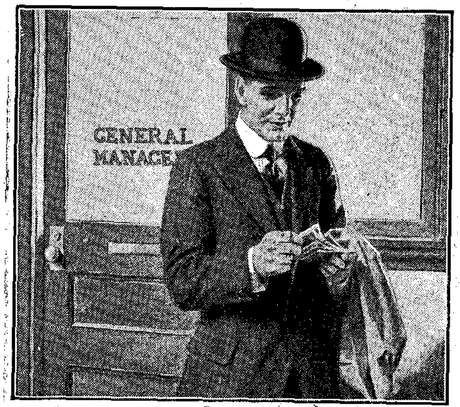

**“At Last—a *Real* Job and *Real* Money!”**

“And if only I’d started earlier, I could have had them five years ago. I didn’t realize at first what spare time study would do for a man. Taking up that I. C. S. course marked the real beginning of my success. In three months I received my first promotion. But I kept right on studying and I’ve been climbing ever since.”

Every mail brings letters from some of the two million students of the International Correspondence Schools telling of advancements and increased salaries won *through spare time study*. How much longer are *you* going to wait before taking the step that is bound to bring you more *money*? Isn’t it better to start *now* than to wait five years and then realize what the delay has cost you?

One hour after supper each night spent with the I. C. S. in the quiet of your own home will prepare you for the position you want in the work you like best.

Yes, it will! Put it up to us to prove it. Without cost, without obligation, just mark and mail this coupon.

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Explain, without obligating me, *how I can qualify for the* position, or in the subject, *before* which I mark X.

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**MEAD CYCLE COMPANY**
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same time affording a liberal yield, a factor which in periods like the present, when incomes are being strained by the high cost of living, is of no little importance,” may find them among preferred issues, many of which are now listed on the New York Stock Exchange. He gives a list of such, with their average earnings in the last five years—that is, the amount applicable to the preferred issues, the earnings per share last year, the number of years these stocks have paid their full dividend, and the current price and yield:

| | *Years Div. Paid* | *P. C. Earned 1918* | *Average P. C. 5 Yrs.* | *Current Price* | *Yield P. C.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Agri. Chem. 6% c.pfd. | 20 | 20.08 | 14.81 | 97½ | 6.20 |
| Am. Beet Sug.6% non-cum. | 20 | 62.70 | 49.19 | 86 | 7.05 |
| Am. Can. 7% cum. pfd.... | 6 | 28.8 | 16.92 | 98 | 7.14 |
| Am.Car & Fd.7%non-cum. | 20 | 37.6 | 19.2 | 113 | 6.14 |
| Am. Cotton Oil 6% pfd.... | 26 | 19.8 | 13.37 | 88 | 6.82 |
| Am.Smelt.&Ref.7% cum... | 20 | 37.00 | 28.98 | 105½ | 6.66 |
| Am.Sug. Ref. 7% cum. pfd. | 27 | 18.2 | 13.46 | 114 | 6.20 |
| Am. Tobacco 6% cum. pfd. | 13 | 25 25 | 23.65 | 103 | 5.82 |
| Am. Woolen 7% cum. pfd. | 20 | 17.11 | 9.79 | 95 | 7.37 |
| Barrett Co. 7% cum. pfd... | 8 | 50.00 | 53.00 | 110 | 6.36 |
| Bethlehem St.7% non-cum. | 4 | 168.16 | 130.5 | 88 | 8.00 |
| Brown Shoe 7% cum. pfd.. | 6 | 46.35 | 24.56 | 97 | 7.22 |
| CluettPeabody7%cum.pfd. | 6 | 36.15 | 29.12 | 103 | 6.82 |
| Deere & Co. 7% cum. pfd.. | 7 | 14.1 | 9.82 | 95 | 7.35 |
| East’n Kodak 6% cum.pfd. | 17 | 235.00 | 236.00 | 106 | 5.68 |
| Goodrich(B.F.)7%cum.pfd. | 6 | 39.8 | 29.08 | 102 | 6.86 |
| GoodyearT.&R.7%1st pfd. | 20 | 58.00 | 53.00 | 102 | 6.86 |
| GoodyearT.&R.8%2d pfd. | Note | 47.2 | 35.6 | 101 | 7.92 |
| Kroske(S.S.)7% cum. pfd.. | 6 | 93.05 | 72.67 | 103 | 6.80 |
| Liggett & Myers 7% cum.. | 7 | 32.7 | 40.15 | 109 | 6.42 |
| Loose-Wiles Bis.7% c. p.... | 6 | 30.6 | 14.9 | 93 | 7.52 |
| Lorillard(P.)7% cum. pfd.. | 7 | 52.4 | 37.8 | 108 | 6.48 |
| McCrory Stores 7% pfd... | 4 | 26.3 | 28.7 | 82 | 8.54 |
| National Biscuit 7% pfd... | 20 | 18.64 | 18.57 | 116 | 6.00 |
| Nat.Enam.&Stmp.7% cum. | 20 | 49.7 | 19.7 | 92 | 7.85 |
| Nat. Lead 7% pfd........ | 27 | 20.1 | 12.72 | 108 | 6.48 |
| Pierce-Arrow8%cum. pfd.. | 2 | 36.00 | ...... | 102 | 7.84 |
| Proctor & Gamble 8% pfd. | 28 | 314.00 | 233.00 | 155 | 5.16 |
| Sears-Roebuck 7% cum.... | 12 | 176.5 | 150.7 | 116 | 6.03 |
| Studebaker Co. 7% pfd.... | 7 | 31.9 | 49.50 | 82 | 7.82 |
| Tobacco Prod. 7% pfd..... | 5 | 27.00 | 16.03 | 103 | 6.80 |
| Underwood Typew.7% cum. | 8 | 56.00 | 37.49 | 115 | 6.09 |
| United Cigar Stores 7%.... | 6 | 63.00 | 55.6 | 104 | 6.73 |
| U. S. Ind. Alcohol 7%..... | 12 | 116.00 | 58.1 | 96 | 7.37 |
| U. S. Rubber 8% pfd...... | 26 | 25.00 | 16.5 | 109 | 6.36 |
| U. S. Steel 7% cum. pfd.... | 17 | 62.00 | 37.54 | 114 | 6.25 |
| Va.-Car.Chem.8%cu.pfd*.. | 18 | 23.00 | 17.17 | 110 | 7.15 |
| Woolworth 7% cum. pfd... | 7 | 74.00 | 57.2 | 115 | 6.08 |

*Omitted for short period after war broke out in 1914.

**Reverse Action Needed.**—Merle Sidener, local advertising man, recently returned from a Western trip in which he visited the city of Los Angeles. He was imprest with the boosting of the Los Angeles citizens and said he learned that an Oregon colonel from Portland was the guest of honor at a banquet in Los Angeles. The usual after-dinner speeches were made, all boosting the city of Los Angeles, but each speaker regretted that Los Angeles had not been founded on the coast. The speakers all said that had the city been on the coast instead of ten miles or so from it, the city would be the garden-spot of the world. The visiting colonel was called on to speak and said:

“Gentlemen, I am imprest with your city as much as you are and believe that I can suggest a way in which you can accomplish your wish.”

All of the citizens present leaned forward eagerly, for this was no doubt the solution they had long been waiting for. The colonel continued:

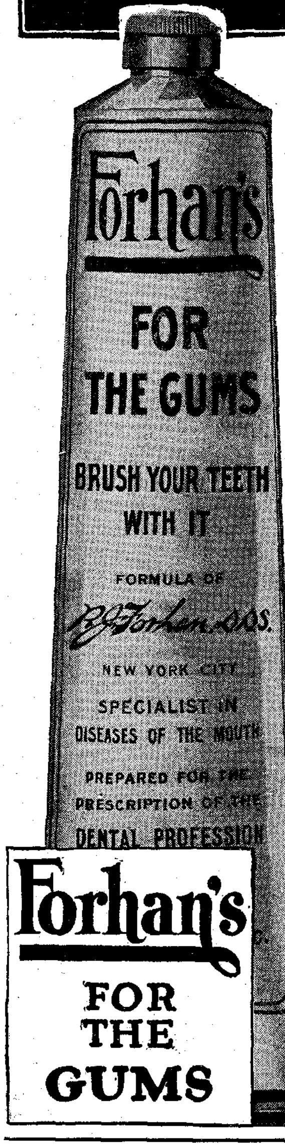
“This is what you should do. Obtain a large pipe, run it from the center of your city into the ocean, and, if you can suck as hard as you can blow, the ocean will soon be in your city.”—*Indianapolis News.*

**No Occasion for Trouble.**—“John,” she said, nudging her husband as they sat in a half-filled street-car, “I believe that man over there is trying to flirt with me.”

“Do you want me to go over and punch his head?”

“Mercy, no! I wouldn’t have you do anything for the world. I just wanted you to know that there’s somebody in the world who thinks I’m worth noticing.”—*Dayton News.*

*Tender gums—a warning*



**Forhan's**
FOR
THE
GUMS

COAST defen
protects the li
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gum defense the h
of a tooth. On t
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lies. If it shrin
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(Riggs' Diseas
decay strikes in
the heart of t
tooth.

Beware of gu
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Four out of fi
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many under forty al
Loosening teeth in
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system maybe caus
other ailments.

Forhan's positiv
prevents Pyorrhea,
used in time and u
consistently. As
hardens the gu
the teeth beco
firmer.

Brush your te
with Forhan's.
cleans the teeth
entifically — kee
them white and f
from tartar.

If gum-shrink
has already set
start using Forh
and consult a d
tist immediately
*special treatment*

30c and 60c tub
All Druggists

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**STANDARD DICTIONARY** superiority quickly beco
plain to the man or woman who investigates.

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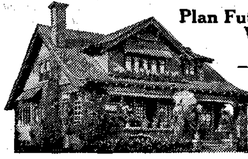

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**With Economy Plans**
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—noted for comfort, beauty
*adaptability to any climate*
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**Put On Like Plaster—Wears Like Iron**

It is a composition material, easily applied in plastic form over old or new wood, iron, concrete or other solid foundation—Laid 3-8 to 1-2 in. thick—Does not crack, peel or come *loose from foundation.*

It presents a continuous, fine grained, smooth, non-slippery surface, practically a seamless tile—No crack, crevice or joint for the accumulation of grease, dirt or moisture—Is *noiseless* and does not fatigue.

**The Best Floor**

for Kitchen, Pantry, Bath Room, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theater, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—all places where a beautiful, substantial and foot-easy floor is desired.

Your choice of several practical colors. Full information *and sample FREE on request.*

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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

**In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"H. W. P.," Clinton, Ky.—"Please give the meaning of the word *swack*. It is in the speller used here; but there is no such word in the International Dictionary."

The following are the meanings of the word *swack:* Verb: (1) "(Scot.) To drink greedily." (2) "(Prov. Eng. or Scot.) 1. To strike violently; thrash. 2. To scatter about. 3. To fall with force." (3) Adverb: "1. Violently; heavily." (4) Adjective: "(Scot.) 1. Clever; active; nimble. 2. Abundant; moist. 3. Limber; pliant. 4. Weak; fragile." (5) Noun: "1. A strong or sudden wind; a rush of air. 2. A hard blow or the sound it makes; a violent fall."

"C. B.," Atlanta, Ga.—The Chief of the Staff of the War Department is General Peyton C. March. He, Tasker H. Bliss, and John J. Pershing are the only full Generals in the United States Army.

"F. W.," Newark, O.—"Please give me the difference of meaning between 'one or more' and 'more than one.'"

The phrase "one or more" connotes the presence of one, and the possibility of there being more than one present; "more than one" definitely indicates the presence of a plural number.

"H. H.," Evansville, Ind.—"Does the word 'electrocute' apply to any one who is killed by electricity, or just to criminals who are put to death in an 'electric chair'?"

*Electricute* is defined as: "To inflict a death penalty by means of electricity; also, by recent extension, to kill in any way by electricity (not lightning); as, the lineman was *electricuted* by grasping a live wire."

"A. McD.," Denver, Col.—"Kindly tell me how the negro dialect originated. The negroes of Denver, mostly of Colorado birth, speak the English language as clearly as do the Western white people. The only negro dialect, that I ever hear, is spoken by the many thousand whites from the Gulf States who visit Colorado each summer."

The so-called "negro dialect" of the Gulf States is probably due to climatic conditions.

"S. M. B.," New York, N. Y.—"Please state whether the word *spoilt* is a form of the verb *spoil*, and if it is a correct form, set an example by an illustration. Also, kindly conjugate the word."

*Spoilt* is a variant form of *spoiled*, the imperfect tense and past participle of the verb *spoil*. Examples of the use of the word are: "A *spoilt* child"; "He *spoilt* the goods."

"V. B.," Fort Wayne, Ind.—"Is the word *inspired* used properly in the following: '*Inspired* dust not only does damage by way of the respiratory tract, but through the stomach as well'?"

*Inspire* means "to breathe into the lungs; inhale." The word is, therefore, used properly in the sentence which you give; but *inhale* is a less ambiguous term.

"A. L.," Hoyt, Kan.—"When have we had a year with fifty-three Sundays previous to 1916?"

Whenever New Year's day falls on a Sunday there are fifty-three Sundays in the year.

"M. R.," El Segundo, Cal.—"What is the meaning of the reference to 'the swan song'?"

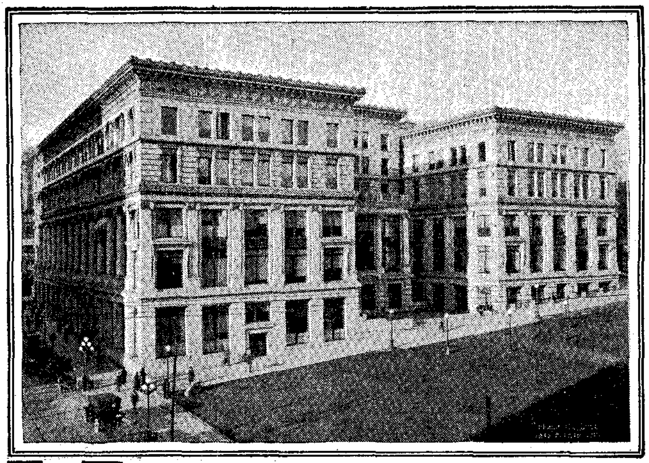
According to Pliny ("Natural History," x, 23) "Swans, a little before their deaths, sing most sweetly"; and it is from this that the "swan-song" has acquired a figurative use—the last work of a poet or musician, composed shortly before his death. To the English people of Tennyson's declining days "Crossing the Bar" was that poet's swan-song, even as the music of "Oberon" was the swan-song of Karl von Weber.

"A. L. W.," Prestonsburg, Ky.—"Is the word *suite* ever, under any circumstances, pronounced *sūt?*"

The correct pronunciation of "suite" is *swīt*—*i* as in *police*.

"A. R. B.," Greenville, Cal.—"Please explain the derivation of the expression *scott-free*."

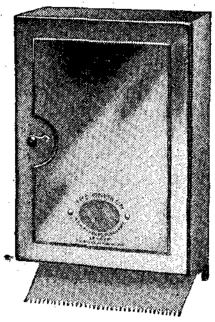
The word *scot* in old English law meant a tax



*Kings County Court House, Seattle, Washington, equipped with ONLIWON HYGIENE.*

**NOT only is ONLIWON HYGIENE to be found in Government Buildings, Plants and Manufacturing Industries that are serving the United States, but in State, County and City Buildings as well.**

**The National choice appears to be—**



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**HYGIENE**

ONLIWON HYGIENE is the combination of an interfolded package of high grade but moderate priced toilet paper and a handsome nickeled cabinet that protects each sheet from dust and germs, serves just two sheets at a time, prevents waste and littered floors and is thoroughly efficient and sanitary.

ONLIWON toilet paper is excellent quality; is not expensive; is cut and folded by machinery into packages of 1000 full sized sheets that reach you untouched and uncontaminated, ready for insertion in the protecting cabinet.

ONLIWON Cabinets are handsome fixtures, very easy to install, simple to operate. They are very durable—use cannot injure them and there are no sharp corners to catch or tear your clothing. The indicating arrow on the front tells you when it is time to refill.

**SPECIAL OFFER FOR YOUR HOME**

Send us your dealer's name and $2.25 and we will ship you prepaid, to any point in the U. S., the nickel plated ONLIWON Cabinet and eight 1000-sheet packages of ONLIWON toilet paper, or sixteen 1000-sheet packages and the cabinet for $4.00. Regular price of cabinet, $1.00.

Your dealer will furnish additional paper at the regular price; eight 1000-sheet packages, *$1.75; sixteen 1000-sheet packages, $3.50.*

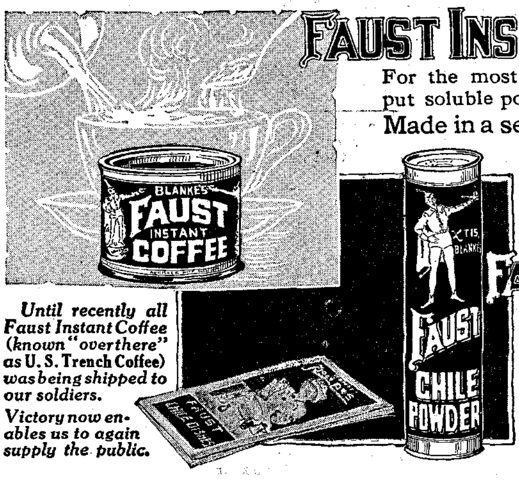
**A. P. W. PAPER CO., 1279 Broadway, ALBANY, N. Y.**

**FAUST INSTANT COFFEE & TEA**

For the most delicious cup of coffee or tea, merely put soluble powder in cup, add hot water and serve.

Made in a second—No Waste—No Grounds or Leaves—No Boiling or Cooking—No Pots to clean.

Send dealer's name and 35c. (foreign 45c.) for coffee or tea. Dealers supplied direct or by any jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.



***Until recently all Faust Instant Coffee (known "over there" as U. S. Trench Coffee) was being shipped to our soldiers.***

***Victory now enables us to again supply the public.***

**FAUST CHILE POWDER**

*IS A "DIFFERENT" SEASONING.*

You use it instead of pepper, spices, etc. It's *a combination of all of them, except salt.* For salad dressings, meats, gravies, stews, soups, there's nothing quite so good. Sold by most dealers in 15c., 25c. and 1-lb. cans. If your dealer hasn't it, send 20c. for 2-oz. can and Recipe Pamphlet prepared by Henry Dietz, famous chef of historic Faust Cafe and Bevo Mill.

**Dealers—Ask Your Jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.**

**C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE COMPANY, Saint Louis, Missouri.**

or assessment; *scot-free*, therefore, means "untaxed; hence, unharmed, unpunished."

"O. C.," Toronto, Can.—The Swan of Cambrai was Fénelon, archbishop of Cambrai, born in 1651 and died in 1715. Of him "The Catholic Encyclopedia" says: "With him disappeared one of the most illustrious members of the French episcopate, certainly one of the most attractive men of his age—one of the most attractive, brilliant, and puzzling figures that the Catholic Church has ever produced." (Volume vi, p. 38, col. 2.)

"A. S. C.," Ogden, Utah.—"Kindly tell me the correct way to spell the name of that famous Roman poet *Virgil*, or is it *Vergil?*"

The New Standard Dictionary prefers the form "Vergil," which, according to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology" (vol. iii, p. 1262), "appears to be the more correct orthography."

"W. T. H.," Napa, Cal.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the proper name *Elihu*, and also of the opera *Manon Lescaut*."

*Elihu* is pronounced *i-lai'hiu—i* as in *habit*, *ai* as in *aisle*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud;* or *el'i-hiu—e* as in *get*, *i* as in *habit*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*. *Manon Lescaut* is pronounced *ma"non' les"ko'—a* as in *artistic*, *o* as in *not*, final *n* with a nasal sound, *e* as in *get*, *o* as in *go*.

"J. T. F.," Newark, N. J.—"'C' claims that the word *stenographer* is separated as follows: *sten-og-ra-pher*, while 'F' claims that it is separated as follows: *sten-o-graph-er*. 'F' gives as his reason that the root 'graph' can not be separated. Which is correct?"

The proper syllabification is *ste-nog-ra-pher*—the division is phonetic, not etymological.

"M. J. L., Houston, Tex.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word *manicurist*."

*Manicurist* is pronounced *man'i-kiur"ist—a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*, *i* as in *hit*.

"W. B.," Wooster, O.—"What are the following abbreviations of—*I. C. S.* and *R. A. M. C.?*"

"Indian Civil Service" and "Royal Army Medical Corps."

"T. N. B.," Weston, W. Va.—"Is there any difference in the spelling of words in the English language in England and in the United States?"

There are certain differences in spelling in England and the United States. The New Standard Dictionary gives preference to the American form, but also records the English variant. For example, on p. 1178, col. 1, it reads: "*honour*, *honourable*, etc. *Honor*, etc.: the usual spelling in England." The chief differences in the two countries are: (1) The English use *u* in words ending in *-or;* (2) they double the consonant in such words as "travel(l)ing," "worship(p)ed"; (3) they add *-ue* to such words as catalog," "prolog," etc.; (4) they frequently use *-ise* while in the United States *-ize* is more common.

"G. W. D.," Baltimore, Md.—"Is it better to say, 'Buy a can of *shrimps*,' or 'Buy a can of *shrimp*'? It occurs to us that *shrimp* is better, for the same reason that we speak of *lobster* rather than *lobsters*."

As the contents of a can may be *several hundred shrimps*, the plural should be used. A *lobster* is, however, a crustacean large enough to fill a can, hence the singular is correct.

"S. W.," New York, N. Y.—"(1) Can the word *investiture* ever be used in other than the ecclesiastical sense? (2) In speaking of 'rest of the cast,' would it be just as proper to say 'balance of the cast'?"

(1) Besides the ecclesiastical sense, the following three definitions of *investiture* are given: (a) "The act or ceremony of investing, as with the robes or other symbols of office, rank, or authority." (b) "*Feudal Law*. The delivery of the possession of lands in the presence of witnesses." (c) "That which invests or clothes: used figuratively." (2) "Balance" is not the correct word to use. It is colloquial and inelegant when employed to mean remainder.

"*Balance*, in the sense of rest, remainder, residue, remnant, is an abomination," said Richard Grant White. Not only is it this, it is a much-abused word in addition. As an accountant's term, the *balance* is that which must be added to the less or subtracted from the greater of two amounts, as receipts and expenses, to make them equal, so as to "balance" the account; it does not properly denote what is left of any thing after a part has been taken away; that the *remainder*. "The *balance* of one's dinner and "the *balance* of the evening" are at be objectionable colloquialisms. Say "the *remai der* of the cast" or "the *rest* of the cast."

"C. O. M.," Cambridge, Mass.—"Swank" is bombastic behavior or talk accompanied by ostentatiousness of manner. A "swanker" is a pretentious person who strives to impress othe that he is superior to others, or something different from what he really is. The word "swank" is not a modern term; it dates back to the early years of the last century and has been found in Thomas Batchelor's "Orthoepical Analysis o the English Language," as occurring in Bedforshire dialect. The book was published i London in 1809.

"R. B. C.," Whitman, Mass.—"What is th meaning of the word *sarafan*, which occurs i the following line from a Russian folk song—'Mother, dear, why dost thou sew the scarl *sarafan?*'"

*Sarafan* is a sleeveless mantle worn by Russia peasant women.

"J. M. W.," Milwaukee, Ore.—"(1) In England what constitutes the difference betwee 'college' and 'university'? (2) In using the past tense of the verb *oversee*, is it ever permissible t say 'He *overseed* the work'?"

(1) The word *college* has in England tw principal meanings: (a) A public school, suc as Eton or Harrow; (b) an institution formin part of a university, such as Balliol College, Oxford. A *university* is sometimes an aggregation of colleges, but in every case it has the power of conferring degrees, which a college has not. (2) No. The verb "see" is an irregular verb of which the past tense is "saw." Th word *oversee* is a compound formed of over + see, hence the correct form is *oversaw*.

"S. T. H.," Kirksville, Mo.—"What is th correct pronunciation of *Paret*, the hero of Churchill's novel 'In a Far Country'?"

There is no arbitrary rule governing the pronunciation of proper names. If the name b French it may be pronounced *par"e'—a* as i *art*, *e* as in *prey*.

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